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- OF - LINENS

Goods Window.

: THIS : SALE

DAMASK.

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.....Regular Price $ 80
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.....Regular Price 75
.....Regular Price 87½
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DAMASK.

w Patterns.

.....Regular price $ 50
.....Regular Price 60
.....Regular Price 75
.....Regular Price 90
.....Regular Price 1 00
.....Regular Price 1 25
.....Regular Price 1 40
.....Regular Price 1 50
.....Regular Price 2 00

ns, 62c, 78c, 89c, $1 05, $1 22,
ns, $1 38, $1 45, $1 75, $2 00,
are from 25c to 75c per dozen

RESTAURANT PROPRIETORS

To-Morrow Only.

FRANK

Out Sale

GOODS!

Cashmere Hose, black and colored, n
to 30c, real value 50c
Cashmere Hose, black and colored, n
to 40c real value 75c.
NS AND ZEPHYRS—
ian yarn, best quality, reduced to 20c a skein.
sh Yarn, best quality, reduced to 15c a skein.
rted Germantown yarn reduced to 10c a

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Floss reduced to 12½c a skein.
erd Cloth reduced to 12½c a skein.
ers in gold, single and double, reduced to 5
for 25c

uld miss, as the sale will
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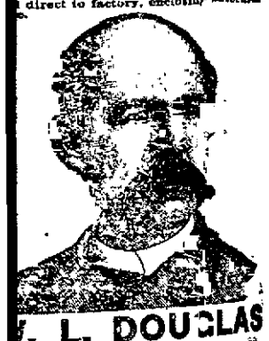
- 127 Third Street.

FAMOUS

ent and the Laboring Man Alike.

UTION Take no shoes unless W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom. If the dealer cannot supply you, send direct to factory, enclosing advertise-



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
$5 to $10 Calf, Heavy Laced Grain and Creedmoor Waterproof.
Best in the world. Examine his $3.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$2.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$1.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$1.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 & $2 WORKINGMEN'S SCHOOL SHOES.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.
$3 & $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.
$1.75 SHOE FOR MISSES.
Best Material, Best Style, Best Fitting. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
C. M. WIBERG,
169 FIRST STREET.

CITY TAXES.

TAX ROLL FOR 1890 IS NOW IN MY hands for collection, and all taxes assessed there must be paid at my office, No. 105 Third street, within thirty days from this date, or the same will be reported as delinquent. H. W. MONNASTER, City Treasurer.
Portland, Or., Feb 13, 1890.

KS.

N & CO

TREET.

LOST RACES.

The mammoth animal that once lived on this earth. See the Sunday Oregonian to-morrow.

Morning Oregonian.

TALE OF COWLITZ.

Peril of a pioneer family in the early days. A charming sketch written for Sunday's Oregonian

VOL. XXX.—NO. 9182. PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1890.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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All the carpets in the new hotel, "The Portland" are furnished by this house. Also the Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, etc. in the "Marquam Grand."

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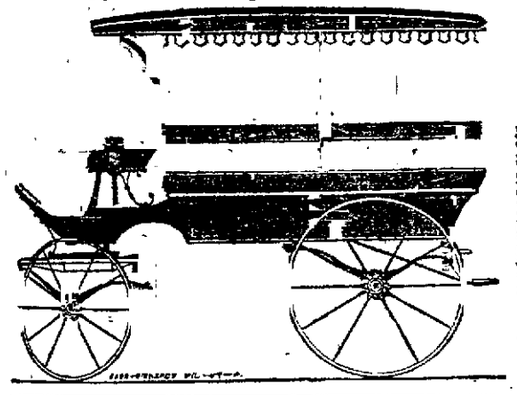

Make a specialty of Hotel Buses, Wagonettes, Fancy Delivery and Lumber Wagons, light and heavy Delivery and Express and Baggage Wagons, Trucks, etc. Send for our new special Catalogue of Vehicles. MITCHELL & LEWIS CO., 153 to 161 Front st., Portland, Or.

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The Wholesale Wine and Whisky Merchants,

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Sole Agents of the Most Celebrated Brand of

"United We Stand" Kentucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

Peruvian Bitters. Pabst Milwaukee Beer.
Delbeck & Co. Delmonico Champagnes.

THE BEST TONIC.

LOTS $200 EACH. A portion of this beautiful tract has been subdivided into full sized lots, 50x100 feet. LOTS $200 EACH.

Parties not wishing to buy acre tracts can now get any number of lots they want at a price as cheap as acre property is selling for in less desirable localities.

This property is on the direct line between Portland, Oswego and Oregon City, the direction in which the most valuable and permanent improvements will be made in the next few years. The location is high, commanding a magnificent view, and pure water can be had anywhere at a depth of about thirty feet.

The proposed extension of the Second Street Electric Motor Line will go through the property and the P. & W. V. R. R. passes through it now.

At the price these lots are being offered they are likely to double in value within six months. The price for the next sixty days is $200 and upwards each, on easy terms, to suit all. Lithographic plats will be ready in a few days. Meantime investors had better call and make selections.

ROBERT BELL,
Room 7, Portland Savings Bank Building, Portland, Oregon.

GREENBERG'S

VEGETABLE

PILLS

Are the mildest ever known. They cure HEADACHE, MALARIAL DISEASES, BILIOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION.

—THESE—

PILLS

Tone up the system and restore health to those suffering from General Debility and nervousness. Sold by all druggists.

25c per box. SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Wholesale Agents.

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention for the State of Oregon, is called to meet at the city of Portland on Wednesday the 16th day of April 1890, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Congressman, Governor Supreme Judge Secretary of State, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Printer, and District officers, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The convention will consist of 218 delegates apportioned among the several counties as follows.

Baker 1, Benton 8, Clackamas 9, Clatsop 7, Columbia 4, Coos 6, Crook 3, Curry 3, Douglas 8, Gilliam 6, Grant 5, Harney 4, Jackson 7, Josephine 4, Klamath 3, Lake 3, Lane 10, Linn 10, Malheur 8, Marion 22, Morrow 4, Multnomah 25, Polk 9, Tillamook 3, Umatilla 10, Union 8, Wallowa 4, Wasco 8, Sherman 3, Washington 8, Yamhill 8.

The same being one delegate at large from each county, and one delegate for every 175 votes, and one for every fraction over one half thereof cast for congressmen at the June election of 1888. The committee recommend that the Primaries be held on April 5th, and the county conventions on April 9th, unless otherwise ordered by the proper county committee. All voters who favor the Republican policy of American markets for the products of American labor, liberal support of our common schools and the protection of every voter in the nation, in his right to cast a free ballot and have it fairly counted are cordially invited to unite in the selection of delegates to the Republican State Convention.

L. T. BARIN, Chairman.
March 5th, 1890. Republican papers please copy.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from Weidler's Mill. Orders left at mill or in the box at Ross saloon will be promptly attended to. W. L. M. & M. CO.

Portland Business College.

Second and Yamhill Sts., A. P. Armstrong, Principal.

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BUSINESS, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, PENMANSHIP AND ENGLISH DEPARTMENTS.
Day and Evening Sessions. Students admitted at any time. Catalogue Free.

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DRAPERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
PORTIERES,
And RUGS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WALTER BROS.,

First and Yamhill Sts., Portland, Or.

LITTLE'S + EUREKA + SPECIFIC

For Coughs, Colds and Lung Troubles.

Can not be excelled. Try a bottle and be convinced.

PROWELL'S No. 7 LINIMENT

Is an invaluable household remedy Price, 50c per bottle. For sale by

J. A. RUPERT & CO.
Third and D Streets.

AND OTHER DRUGGISTS.

E. J. Pattridge

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PORTLAND. SAN FRANCISCO.

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Send for Catalogue and Price Lists.

E. J. ROWEN,
65 Front St., Portland, Or.

DR. A. L. COLE

This well known and reliable specialist treats nervous, chronic and private diseases, including lost manhood; also blood and skin diseases which result in swellings and sores. He treats successfully the effects of self abuse, which, left unchecked, causes loss of memory, vitality, softening of the spine and brain, heart disease, consumption, morbid despondency, bordering on insanity. He removes deformities of all kinds. He cures all diseases of women, restoring sexual desire. Dr. Cole is master of all diseases. He is the greatest physician on the American continent. As a surgeon he has no equal. His French method of treating private diseases far excels all others. Rooms private. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Terms reasonable. Patients treated at home. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents for pamphlet.

DR. A. L. COLE,
Head Physician and Chief Surgeon Portland Surgical and Medical Dispensary, 132 and 134 Third, cor. Alder, Portland, Oregon.

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Or leave orders at the office of the Oregon Improvement Co., 83 First street.

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AGENT.

Wm. KLUMPP. METAL & WOOD ENGRAVER. SEALS. MULKEY'S BLDG. PORTLAND, OR.

COPPER PLATE.

VISITING :: AND :: WEDDING :: CARDS Engraved and Printed.

LIME! :-: LIME!

We have just received a supply of Eureka Lime Co's SAN JUAN XXX LIME. Best in market.

WADHAMS & CO.

Mr. Wm. Plunder, Chemist and Druggist, Portland Third edition cold weather notice. Having recently suffered from a severe attack of the prevailing epidemic, La Grippe, which brought me down almost to typhoid fever, I think it my duty, of my own free will, to bear testimony to the efficacy of your OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER and COUGH ANODYNE, for I certainly owe my recovery to them. I had long known the virtues of your Oregon Blood Purifier by personal experience, and in the case of the influenza I found it equally efficacious. No medicine will cure all ills, but for putting the human system in a healthy condition I know none so good as your Blood Purifier. In fact all cases of the epidemic I recommended both these compounds to several friends and they all received the same benefit from them as myself, am quite as instantaneous. In Roses that only more may be similarly benefitted I gladly and gratefully give you this certificate. Yours very truly,

LEGH HAINES,
Portland, Oregon.

February 28, 1890.

A VETERAN.

I was wounded in the leg at the battle of Stone River Dec 31st, 63. My blood was poisoned from the effects of the wound and the leg swelled to double its natural size, and remained so for many years. The poison extended to my whole system, and I suffered a thousand deaths. Nothing did me any good until I took Swift's Specific, which took the poison out of my system, and enabled me to feel myself a man again. S. S. S. is the remedy for blood poison. JOHN CONWAY, London, O.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3 Atlanta, Ga.

—THE—

NORTHWEST

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE CO.

Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Directors—D. D. Oliphant, J. Loewenberg, J. McCraken, J. K. Gill, C. H. Sitton, F. K. Arnold, E. Eggert, H. L. Pittock, F. M. Warren. Officers—J. Loewenberg, President; J. McCraken, Vice President; R. P. Earhart, Secretary and Manager; F. M. Warren, Treasurer; R. Everett, Assistant Secretary. Successor in Oregon to Scottish British and National Fire and Marine Insurance Companies of New Zealand. OFFICE, 88 WASHINGTON ST.

KING'S ROYAL GERMETUER.

KING FOR THE BLOOD

Kaker's now remedy and only scientific Germ Destroyer for all blood and skin diseases. Suppurts a trial for any and every disease. It is pleasant to the taste. Price, per bottle $1.00.

For sale by Woodard, Clarke & Co., Druggists, corner First and Alder, Portland. Druggists supplied.

MATZOS!

MATZOS! :-: MATZOS!

OREGON CRACKER CO.,

49 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

FRIEDMAN & WERTHEIMER, Superintendents

EVERDING & FARRELL

WHOLESALE

OREGON BUTTER,

30, 40, 50, 60c per Roll.

140 FRONT STREET.

HEADQUARTERS SMITH "PREMIER" TYPEWRITER

—EDISON'S MIMEOGRAPH—

AND : RACINE : AUTOMATIC : COPYING : PRESSES.

—REYNOLDS & PRENTISS—

29 Stark Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

O'REILLY'S SHOE STORE

146 Third Street, Near Alder,

Goods at Cost for the Next Twenty Days.

CROCKERY, STOVES AND LAMPS

After March 10th will be Located at

246 First Street, Bet. Main and Madison

BOXING GLOVES, INDIAN CLUBS,

Boxing Suits and Tights

DUMB BELLS, FISHING TACKLE

and Sporting Goods.

H. T. HUDSON'S GUN STORE,

93 First St., Portland, Or.

NEWS OF NORTHWEST.

Heavy Fire Losses Wreck the Seattle Insurance Company.

OREGON STOCKHOLDERS DIDN'T PAY

Moscow, Idaho, Visited by Flames, Which Burn a Business Block.

SALEM'S NEW BRIDGE ASSURED

Pretty Girl Dies in Spokane Falls From Effects of Abortion—Spokane Fireboy Caught With Torch in Hand.

SEATTLE, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—Judge Lichtenberg to-day, in the case of John W Gilson vs the Seattle Insurance Company issued an order appointing a receiver John W. Gilson owns 120 shares of the capital stock of the corporation, and has acted as secretary and manager of the corporation. By the by-laws of the company the annual meeting of stockholders is required to be held in the city on the 2d of March. This year, as usually, the secretary duly notified every stockholder of the insurance company in writing and through the papers that a meeting would be held on the 3d inst. When the day arrived it was found that there were not present a majority of the stockholders or a majority of the stock, which is divided into 2,000 shares, and the meeting was adjourned until the 15th inst

It has now been ascertained that the assets of the corporation consist of premium notes, past due, amounting to $2,213 76, premium notes not due, $630; judgments uncollected, $900; office furniture and supplies, $156; subscriptions due but payment resisted by stockholders, $100,224 63, and that the liabilities are as follows: Losses due and unpaid, $37,035; return premiums, $12,000; advertising, $192; attorneys fees, $307. It was found that a combination exists among certain stockholders of the company for the purpose of resisting the collection of assessments levied by the board of trustees upon the capital stock of the corporation, for the purpose of meeting and paying losses sustained by the company; and that it would be impossible to long continue its business, and that it would also be impossible for the Seattle Insurance Company to meet its obligations. Judge Lichtenberg therefore ordered that the company be declared insolvent, and appointed J. K. Eccerkin, manager of the Farmers' and Merchants' Insurance Company, of Albany, Or receiver, upon giving bonds for $50,000.

The Seattle Insurance Co. was incorporated on November 23, 1888, with a capital stock of $250,000. It had hardly got into shape when the big fire of June 6 took place, and the losses of the company were heavy. Then came the Spokane Falls fire, which was another hard blow at its resources. The Vancouver and other fires also injured them. All would have been well had the stockholders come to time and each paid his share of the losses. A number refused to do this and this was particularly the case with the Oregon stockholders, who refused to respond to their assessments.

FIRE IN MOSCOW, IDAHO.

A Block of Business Houses, Including the Barton House, Destroyed.

MOSCOW, Idaho, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—Fire last night destroyed a block of buildings, including the Barton house. The fire originated in the hotel, but from what cause is unknown. The guests were all saved. The wind was favorable, which saved the rest of the town. Following are the losses:

R. H. Barton, hotel, loss $10,000, insurance $4200.

John Kanaly, saloon, loss $3000.

James Johnston, hotel and other damage loss, $3000; insurance $1000.

Manning, saloon, loss $700; no insurance.

John Shafer, store building, loss $1500, insurance, $1000.

Henry Fellon, store, loss $1500, insurance $800.

Hopkins's telephone, loss $500.

Barnet, house and effects, $1000

M J. shields, plate glass front, $800.

Dernham & Kaufman, plate glass, $250.

G Weber, $250

Ed. Robinson, $50.

Minor losses of guests and boarders are not ascertained. The new water works are under contract, and work is to commence next week. Steps are being taken to erect a fine three-story brick and iron hotel on the site of the Barton house, with all modern improvements.

NEWS FROM SALEM.

Polk County Makes a Bridge Appropriation—The Woolen Mills Ready.

SALEM, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—The Polk county court to-day made an appropriation of $10,000 toward rebuilding the Salem bridge in a substantial manner. They also agree to co-operate with Marion county in maintenance of the bridge after it is built. It is expected to advertise for bids returnable early in April, and have the bridge ready by August.

C. J. Knight and J. S. Story, The Dalles; Andrew Rasmussen, Portland; T. J. Anson, Albany; Elijah Wingert, Hunters, were to-day commissioned notaries public.

Salem's big woolen mill will be thrown open to the public to-morrow afternoon. This is the formal opening of the factory. Many people will witness wool in process of manufacture into cloth.

The following articles of incorporation were filed yesterday in the office of secretary of state: Siuslaw Presbyterian church; incorporators, George M. Miller, William Kyle, J. O. Davenport.

The Brethren, or German Baptist church; duration perpetual; principal place of business, Salem; capital stock, $100; incorporators, Peter Soron and D. W. Early.

NEWS FROM PENDLETON.

Statistics of Stock Losses—Senator Wager's Wrestling Ambition.

PENDLETON, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—Authentic reports of stock losses are now reaching Pendleton. R. Rankin has out 300 head of sheep out of a band on Birch creek; Fred Noole, Pilot Rock, 200; William Gibson, Stewart creek, 300 out of 1000; Cass Matlock, Birch creek, 100 out of 3000. J. H. Robbins has received a letter from his father, at Ritzville, saying that the loss of sheep is very great there. Robbins has but seventy-five left out of 350. Others have lost in proportion. E. F. Redd, of Redd & Weston, Alkali canyon, states his loss at 1000 out of 41,000.

State Senator John P Wager publishes a card to-day in the *East Oregonian*, declining a renomination to the state senate which would doubtless be given him if he would accept, stating as a reason that another term would interfere with future plans. It is supposed he desires to be free two years from now to run for congress if reapportionment should give Oregon two congressmen.

The Union Pacific is shipping ice from Coeur d' Alene lake for storage at this place.

Colonel Fred Page-Tustin returned to-day from the Sound, but will leave soon to reside in Whatcom.

News From Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—The men arrested yesterday for destroying a freight were apprehended upon information furnished by Peter Berg, who claims that Frank Royce confessed, among other things, that he and four others had conducted a series of robberies at camps along the road and knew the whereabouts of hidden goods. Officers under conduct of Berg are now searching for the property. In Royce's trunk were found a lot of fuses and fuse caps belonging to the Oregon & Washington railway. A lot of giant powder was discovered to-day near the home of one of the prisoners.

Colonel Clendenin has designated B troop Captain Rowalle, Second cavalry, to take station at Washington City, changing with a troop of Fourth cavalry now stationed there.

When Warden Edmiston shot at the fellow who was caught robbing a clothes line last night, the ball struck over the robber's heart and flattened against a piece of quartz in the man's pocket, which saved his life.

A Justice Libels a British Ship.

TACOMA, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—The British ship Craigend to-day was attached on a writ issued by Judge Patrick. The amount of the attachment is $99. The writ was served by Constable Sweeney, who now has the ship in charge. This attachment is the direct result of the legal complications that have arisen since the ship came into port. Judge Patrick claims to have jurisdiction in the matter of libelling a ship, while maritime lawyers differ with the judge in the matter of jurisdiction. A few days ago Captain Hamilton received a letter from the British consul at Port Townsend, instructing him not to pay any wages to the deserting sailors, who, on a pretext, left the ship and refused to return in forty-eight hours. Just what the outcome of the case will be is hard to determine, but there is no danger that the ship will be delayed beyond her lay day, as the captain proposes to sail on time even if he has to take the constable to England.

News From Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Wash., March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—The board of county commissioners to-day appointed O. M. Hidden of Vancouver to act for the board as appraiser in conjunction with Mr. Morris of Portland, appointed by insurance companies. The insurance on the courthouse is placed as follows: Home Mutual, Columbia Fire and Marine, Phœnix, Ætna and London and Lancashire, $5000 each; Oakland, Home and Continental, $2500 each.

S. D. Potts, a prominent republican of La Camas, in the eastern part of Clarke county, died here to-day after a lingering illness, of consumption.

Tacoma Murder Trials.

TACOMA, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—The trial of Larne Starrett, the alleged murderer of the unknown man in the Union lodging house New Year's night last, was called in the superior court this morning, but owing to the recent change in prosecuting attorneyship Judge Allyn postponed the case until next Monday morning, in order to give Prosecuting Attorney Snell an opportunity to familiarize himself with the details of the case.

The preliminary trial of Richard Murray for the murder of Enoch Crosby has been set for to-morrow by Justice Best.

An Eastern Oregon Cyclone.

PENDLETON, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—A special to the *Tribune* from Wilbur, Or., says: The inhabitants of Wilbur station had the pleasure of witnessing a regular Dakota cyclone, which passed over about 3 o'clock this afternoon, crossing Meacham creek in a northeasterly direction, and for a few minutes the heavens were clouded with trees and branches. A very heavy hailstorm accompanied it. There was no damage done other than the trees uprooted in its path.

Slight Fire in Tacoma Theater.

TACOMA, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—To-day while a party of gentlemen were looking over the Tacoma theater, a smouldering fire was discovered under the gas jets that are used to heat glue for scene purposes. The fire was at once extinguished with a pail of water, and all danger was past. Without doubt the timely discovery saved the theater from considerable damage and possible destruction.

La Grande Electric Railway.

LA GRANDE, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—The city council held a secret meeting last night and granted a twenty-year franchise for a system of electric street railways. Work is to be commenced within ninety days and two miles of road will be built during the summer, and the old town and various other suburbs to La Grande will soon be connected with the business part of the city.

A Great Mining Flume.

SPOKANE FALLS, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—A company of Spokane capitalists, with a capital of $70,000 has been formed and a contract let for an enormous steel flume to carry water from a point near Murray, Idaho, in the Coeur d'Alene district, to the old Wash diggings. It will be one of the greatest feats of modern hydraulic mining, and will open up some of the richest placer mines in the district.

A Pretty Girl Dies From Abortion.

SPOKANE FALLS, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—A young woman 18 years old, named Ida Anderson, was found dead in a lodging house to-day. She was very pretty and died from the effects of an abortion. The man in the case has skipped, but it is thought he will be found. Startling developments are expected at the coroner's inquest to-morrow.

Firebug Caught in the Act.

SPOKANE FALLS, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—Late last night H. S. Bunggold was arrested while attempting to fire a building. To-day he made a confession implicating his son-in-law, E. Wood. The authorities will not divulge the arsonist's object. Both men have been held without bail for examination to-morrow

Pure Blood is absolutely necessary to perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is Pure Blood.

The Union Pacific

Is the only line running two fast trains daily from Portland to Omaha, St. Paul, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and all points East and South. Ticket office No. 81 First street, corner of Oak.

Through Pullman vestibuled sleepers and dining cars; also latest improved tourist sleepers through to the East via Northern Pacific railroad. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

THE GREAT NORTHERN.

Seattle Chosen as Terminus the Manitoba Road.

THE LAKE SHORE LINE ABSORBED

Track to Be Rapidly Completed From Great Falls to the Sea.

A BIG THING FOR SPOKANE

Full Arrangements as to Details of Yards, Grounds in the Queen City Perfected—Through Snoqualmie Pass.

SEATTLE, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—The council to-night granted to the Seattle & Montana railroad a franchise over the entire length of Railroad avenue from the northern limits of the city around the harbor line to West Seattle. The company is organized here to-day, and is positively known to be the western division of the Great Northern railway system, which has announced its intention of making this city its western terminus.

W. P. Clough, first vice president, and H. Beckler, chief engineer of the Great Northern, have been in the city for two days past and have been looking over the railroad situation thoroughly. All approaches to the city have been critically examined by them. The resources of the city, its shipping facilities and the volume of its commerce have also been carefully inquired into, and the result has so greatly pleased Messrs. Clough and Beckler that they have concluded that Seattle is the best point on Puget Sound at which they could locate the terminus of the Great Northern.

The Seattle & Montana Company was reorganized by D. H. Gilman, Thomas Burke, Edward O. Graves, W. E. Bailey and W. R. Thornell, all prominent capitalists, the first two named being connected with the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Road. Its capital stock is $10,000,000. Immediately after the articles of incorporation were filed this morning, the board of trustees met and elected the following officers: President, D. H. Gilman; Vice President and Treasurer, Edward O. Graves; Secretary and Auditor, W. R. Thornell; General Solicitor, Thomas Burke.

In the afternoon the officers of the road went before the council and presented a franchise ordinance, which was thoroughly discussed, and its passage to-night was the work of only a few minutes.

The representations made to the city and the officers of the Great Northern are of the most promising nature. They will immediately begin the building of a road from the present terminus of the Great Northern at Seattle via Spokane Falls. The road will enter the city by way of Smith's Cove. The car-shops, and switching yards will be located in the vicinity of Smith's Cove, while vast warehouses for handling merchandise and elevators for wheat will be located on a strip of land 100 feet wide and a mile long abutting Railroad avenue, south of the Oregon Improvement Company's property on the tide lands, already secured for the purpose from the tenants. Mammoth car shops are to be erected in the city. Although their site has not yet been selected, it is thought they will be in Gilman addition, between Salmon bay and Smith's Cove.

The company will have four tracks on Railroad avenue and will work in connection with the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern, with which it is in harmony and which will probably ultimately absorb.

TACOMA, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—The Great Northern railroad will have its road running over its own road to a seaport terminal within fifteen months. The terminal proper will be located in North Seattle, about a mile and a quarter from the business center of the city of Seattle, and on an area of land popularly known as the "Barrel factory site," situated immediately on the Sound coast line and now in communication by rail with Seattle by the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway. This factory site was sold some time ago for $125,000, and it now transpires that it was purchased in the interest of the Great Northern road. The Great Northern is pushing its westward extension to Spokane as fast as men and money can do it. The road is now constructed to a point about sixty-five miles of the Eastern Washington metropolis, and its builders confidently expect to have Great Northern trains running into Spokane Falls by next July.

In getting through the mountains the road will use the Snoqualmie pass and the surveyed line of the Seattle, Lakeshore & Eastern proposed extension east from Snoqualmie Falls. At the falls the Great Northern will effect a junction with the Seattle, Lakeshore & Eastern, and it is said will traverse that road on routes to the terminal in North Seattle.

THE ROCK ISLAND CUTS DEEP.

All Roads Will Meet Missouri Pacific Reduction—Castle Garden Rates.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The Rock Island has given notice that beginning Monday its passenger rate from Kansas City to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo will be $15. This is to meet the Missouri Pacific rate. Other roads will follow suit. The present rate from Chicago to Denver is $18, first and second classes.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Castle Garden railroad pool reduced rates for immigrants to-day. The rate to Colorado points from New York yesterday was $41, to-day $13 less. The fare to San Francisco has been reduced, and in fact to every point west of the Mississippi river.

Northern Pacific Plans.

ST PAUL March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—A *Pioneer Press* Chippewa Falls, Wis., special says: "In an interview here to-day President Oakes of the Northern Pacific, on his way to St. Paul, emphatically denied that there was any truth in the report that the Northern Pacific was in the fight for control of the Baltimore & Ohio. Nothing had been done toward securing control of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern, and probably there would not be one unless the Northern Pacific is not particularly anxious to secure it. The Northern Pacific contemplates building lines in Washington state, but no definite arrangements have been made. The Northern Pacific has no arrangements with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for a line of steamers between Tacoma and China, but intends to put on a line of its own steamers in operation in the near future. Villard is added to the list of Oakes, but business prevented him from going, and probably not come West before June.

THE SEDITIOUS PRESS.

Present Agitation May Abolish Senate Secret Sessions.

NEW LAND FORFEITURE BILL

Stanford Proposes to Loan the Nation's Money to Everybody—Direct Tax Bill Reported—Breckinridge's Disqualified Seat.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—[OREGONIAN office, corner Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.]—The recent investigation made by the senate to ascertain how the newspapers got hold of the secrets of executive sessions, was started by Senator Dolph, of Oregon, who introduced the matter and was made chairman of the "inquisitorial committee," as it was called by the men on Newspaper Row. Of course the investigation has created no end of amusement and amounted to nothing. The proceedings of the executive sessions will be published whenever they are worth it, and all manner of precaution will make no difference. During the investigation it was developed why the Oregon senator was so particularly anxious to punish some one, and the newspaper men took delight in spreading the story abroad. It seems that when Indian Commissioner Morgan was up for confirmation, Senator Dolph was understood to be against him, and it was given out that he would not oppose him violently, but passively let the matter stand, and either vote against him or not at all. But when the time came his ardor got the better of him and he made a speech in Morgan's favor and voted for him. These matters were duly published and the report circulated that Mr. Dolph was trying to carry water on both shoulders. This offended the Oregon senator and he determined to find out who it was that was giving out the secrets of the star chamber, and the "inquisition" began.

As most of the reports were published in Eastern papers, the correspondents of these papers were summoned to testify. All questions put to the newspaper men were of a character which attempted to fasten the blame upon some employe of the senate. The correspondents were asked if any employe of the senate gave them the information; but they were not asked who gave them the information or where they got it. The committee was informed by the newspaper men that they intended to print executive session secrets right along; that they had facilities for obtaining the news, and there was no way of stopping the matter at present. The whole investigation has done more to create antagonism to the executive session than anything that has occurred, and if Senator Dolph has contributed his share toward the abandonment of the star chamber, he will have won greater renown than if he had obtained any information as to the source of the leak.

Dolph to-day told his fellow senators that he would not ask that an executive session be held this afternoon, and the senate proceeded with consideration of the calendar.

The special committee having failed to extract any information from newspaper men, to-day took another tack and, beginning at the head of the list summoned members of the senate to appear before it, and put them through a course of questioning similar to that applied to newspaper men. It is understood those summoned to-day asserted that they had never disclosed proceedings beyond the limitations of the rules. The examination of senators will require two or three days. The impression prevails that the resolution to imprison correspondents for contempt will fail, but there is a probability that some of them will be certified to the district attorney for prosecution on a charge of sedition.

The senate committee on public lands to-day reported favorably a bill forfeiting all unearned land grants. It is almost identical with the bill favorably considered by the house. It will probably become a law at this session. The act will not forfeit any depot grounds, nor does it forfeit the right granted to purchasers under former acts of congress. In cases where persons are in possession of the lands, they are given the right to purchase in quantities not exceeding 320 acres. It is also provided that if any lands heretofore granted the Northern Pacific railroad and resumed by the present act lie north of the "Harrison line" from Wallula, Wash., easterly to township 7, range 37, and that persons who have acquired in good faith title from the company, shall have the right of purchase from the government at any time in one year from the time it is determined that the lands are restored to the public domain. It is also provided that the rights of way and Riparian rights conveyed to Portland, Or., by the Northern Pacific and the Central Trust Company of New York are confirmed in the city of Portland. Settlers who have settled upon these lands are allowed the time they have occupied as part of the time necessary for making final proof. Persons in possession of any forfeited lands under title derived from the state or the corporation to which the restored lands were granted, are given the right to purchase the lands from the United States in quantities not exceeding 320 acres by any person, at the rate of $1 25 an acre, at any time within two years after the passage of the act. Where persons or corporations hold land to which, under the terms of the act, they cannot obtain title from the United States, they are given six months within which to remove growing crops or improvements which may have been made. A clause added to this section provides that it shall not apply to any lands in Iowa on which any person in good faith has made or asserted right to make pre-emption or homestead settlement.

The bill repeals certain sections of several acts in regard to land grants in Iowa and Minnesota which conflict with its provisions. In homestead entries of forfeiture lands the parties will be given credit for the time they have already been on the lands.

Young Russell Harrison is interfering more or less with Montana matters, and as he is known to be in Washington and a son of the president, many Montana men rely upon him for what they ordinarily seek through their congressmen. Russell is not above hustling about the departments and looking out for his Montana friends. His activity is not alarming Carter, who seems to be perfectly satisfied to see young Harrison getting all the credit he can for his state.

Colonel Sanders has accepted the advice of Senator Edmunds and has rested in peace for several days. He has been in New York, but will be in Washington to-morrow, when the committee will again consider the contested election case from Montana. The sub-committee has verified the evidence and will have it ready to submit to the full committee.

To-day there was laid on the desks of the senators and representatives an interview with Senator Stanford, of California, on the question of finance, published in a San Francisco paper. The interview is unqualifiedly in favor of unlimited silver coinage, and even goes farther, in favor of the government loaning money to the people without interest on good security. Representative Pickler says that it is in accord with his bill prepared by the Farmers' Alliance, and which Vance introduced in the senate. The millionaire senator looks upon the scheme of loaning money without interest as the nearest approach to the millenium that could be found. It is the method of the silver men to make a tremendous market for their product. The Farmers' Alliance bill provides for sub-treasuries for taking farm products for treasury notes, while Stanford's scheme would extend the privilege to all that wanted it.

The direct tax bill was to-day reported back to the house from the judiciary committee, accompanied by a majority report submitted by Caswell and a minority report by Oates. The majority says the views on the bill last year meet the approval of the majority, and are adopted by them in reporting the bill back this year. The minority says the veto message of ex-President Cleveland is so accurate and lucid in statement, so cogent in reasoning, and logical in deduction that the minority adopted it as expressing their views on the bill.

By the bill Oregon will receive $29,869 and Washington $4268. The total amount appropriated is over $15,000,000.

At a meeting of the house committee on elections to-day a sub-committee consisting of Chairman Rowell and Messrs. Lacy and Crisp, reported on the Clayton-Breckenridge Arkansas contest, and stated that owing to the assassination of Clayton, whereby the contest was suspended, it is of the highest importance that the matter be fully investigated. They reported a resolution providing for the appointment of a sub-committee of five members to make a full and thorough investigation, and if necessary go to Arkansas to pursue the inquiry. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

When the appropriation bill comes before the house it will carry in its items something over $50,000 intended expressly for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act. The sum of $30,000 was appropriated last year, but as there will probably be additional restrictions this year, more will be needed. This money will be used to employ men not only to watch the frontier, but also for the purpose of detecting Chinese who may succeed in getting in, but cannot produce their identification certificates.

Senator Dolph introduced a bill to-day to amend the public land laws by a provision that whenever a settler within the limits of a grant to a railroad company which has been forfeited by a failure to build the road relinquishes title, he shall be repaid $1 25 per acre for the land.

Senator Dawes to-day introduced a bill to enable the secretary of the treasury to gather full and authentic information as to the present condition and state of preservation of the fur-seal interests of the government in Alaska as compared with that of 1870.

Only nine men have passed a civil service examination and obtained places on the eligible list from the state of Oregon. Five of these have been retired by limitation, one has secured an appointment, one declined an appointment, and two remained. These two are John M. Hodson, of Eugene City, and George W. Watt, of Salem, the former graded at 90 and the latter at 85. Oregon lacks two appointments of having her quota of appointments. No women have ever applied, or rather have been placed on the eligible list. In Washington state five men have passed the examination, one has been appointed, two canceled by limitation and one declined, while Arthur H. Beers, of Spokane Falls, remains graded 72. The quota of this state is full. The basis of the appointments is upon the last census, and Oregon and Washington do not get their share. After 1890 the applicants may become more numerous, with a show of getting appointments. There are plenty of applicants for positions in the railway mail service, and the following lists for both Oregon and Washington show those who may be selected and the grading by the examiners:

OREGON.

Abe L. McCully	79	Emil Mueller	71
Thos. M. Humphreys	75	F. E. Peterson	76
Amos P. Dixon	86	C. S. Webber	74
John T. Clark	84	Lewis G. Kirk	74
Aaron Hirsch	76	Chas. Whitmer	70
Rollie F. Healey	79		

WASHINGTON.

James W. Scott	73	Charles W. Thompson	81
George Frederick	78	Robert H. Whiting	91
James Ford Combs	78	Casey S. Haines	88
Edgar C. Turner	79	Charles Faron	88
Sanctian L. Jenkins	80	Charles O. Townsend	81
Guy Smith	78	Charles H. Garnu	75
Ford M. Elwell	81	William H. Scott	75
Robert G. Elder	77	Frank P. Marshall	76
Harry V. Stockton	88		

IN THE SENATE.

Public Building Appropriations — Blair Vents His Spleen Against the Press.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—After unimportant business the senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. The public building bills on the calendar having been reached, the following were passed: Oakland, Cal., $300,000; Cheyenne, Wyo., $150,000; Helena, Mont., $400,000. The bill appropriating $500,000 for Salt Lake City having been reached, Plumb moved to reduce the appropriation to $400,000. Paddock opposed the amendment, and said a site centrally located could not be had for less than $100,000. The appropriation should really be $700,000. The rents now being paid there by the government were $15,000 to $20,000 per year. Plumb asserted that when he was in Salt Lake City last summer a suitable site could have been had for $20,000 or $30,000.

The bill went over without action, and the Blair educational bill came up as unfinished business. Hale opposed the bill.

Blair then addressed the senate. He insisted that the republican party was pledged in its platform to the passage of his bill, and he predicted that if that party failed to make good its pledge that fact would put an end to the party. He was not mistaken as to the source from which most of the misrepresentation at the North concerning the bill had come. The Jesuitical power of the country had decided that the way to get control of the schools was to first get control of the press. The press had received its full share of attention, and had manifested its full share of subserviency. The New York papers were mere organs of the worst kind, and the country papers had been perverted and poisoned by them.

After an executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.

Confirmations: Registers of land offices—John W. Lewis, The Dalles, Or.; Perry Jansen, Blackfoot, Idaho.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the house the committee on elections reported a resolution in the Alabama contested election case of Threet vs. Clarke, declaring Clarke entitled to the seat; adopted.

The speaker laid before the house senate bill referring to the court of claims the claim of Wood Bridger for use of the invention of projectiles for rifled cannon; defeated.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. Without transacting any business of importance the committee rose and the house took a recess, the evening session to be for consideration of pension bills.

The house at the evening session passed five private pension bills and adjourned.

GOSSIP ON POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The House Committee Addressed by a Salaried Labor Lobbyist.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The house committee on postoffices and post roads to-day resumed consideration of the postal telegraph bill and was addressed by Ralph Beaumont, chairman of the legislative committee of the Knights of Labor. Representative Wade introduced in the last congress a bill for a government telegraph, embodying the Knights of Labor's views, but the bill had died with many others.

Beaumont did not think the postmaster general's bill was a good business proposition. What farmer would buy half a farm when he could buy a whole one. The government was abundantly able to buy the whole thing an I carry it on without furnishing business opportunities for some one else. This country now is practically a government of corporations, by corporations and for corporations. Dr. Green was silent about the people in the telegraph business who would be ruined by government competition, yet he was free down of the corporation that had repeatedly crushed opposition companies and other people who had invested money in the telegraph business.

Witness favored the Wade bill, and said the government should own, operate and control its own system. He admitted that if the Wanamaker bill resulted in cheap telegraph rates for the people generally he would be better pleased than under the present system. He wanted the Wade bill passed, but as a legislation was the result of compromises he should be glad to see the Wanamaker bill passed as an opening wedge.

THE SLOW MAILBOAT RUSH.

Government's Attention Called to Its Delinquency—Custom Officer Mills

WASHINGTON, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—Representative Hermann submitted to-day to the postmaster-general resolutions of the Board of Trade of Portland, Or., requesting an investigation into the action of the commander of the revenue cutter Rush in transporting the United States mail to Tacoma instead of to Portland during the late snow blockade. Mr. Hermann has requested the postmaster-general to institute an immediate investigation, as he represents his constituents to have been greatly inconvenienced and delayed by reason of the unauthorized and unnecessary conduct of the commander.

Mr. Hermann also presented to the department a lengthy petition from people in Morrow and Gilliam counties, Oregon, asking for direct service from Heppner, in Morrow county, to Fossil, in Gilliam county, and furnishing supplies to the offices at Eight Mile, Lone Rock and Last Valley. By this service it is claimed that there will be a saving in distance of seventy miles.

Stage Struck Women Easily Duped.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—A young man whose name is said to be Henry H. Tucker, but who is known as James Morrison and Henry St. John, some time ago represented himself as manager of an opera company and made an agreement with Miss Helen Audenreid to join the company. As a guaranty of good faith she gave him her jewelry and money. Miss Audenreid claims she has discovered that she has been deceived, and reported the matter to the police. Tucker was arrested to-day. A large number of letters found in his possession showed that he had been corresponding with a number of other ladies desirous of going on the stage. Tucker is a good looking man of good address. He says his scheme for organizing an opera company was an honest one. Miss Audenreid is a handsome young woman and is from California.

Chinese Sailors Not Permitted to Land.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The collector of customs at Port Townsend, Wash., reports to the treasury department the arrival of the American bark Gerard C. Tobey of New Bedford, from Shanghai, having on board two Chinese, who shipped at Shanghai before the deputy United States consul general as steward and cook, to be discharged at Port Townsend. The collector refused to allow them to land. Assistant Secretary Tichenor informed the collector that there appears to be nothing in the Chinese exclusion act prohibiting in terms the hiring of Chinamen by American vessels at foreign ports, and that the present case does not appear to necessitate any act on the part of the department or the collector further than to take proper precautions, and exercise necessary vigilance to prevent the landing of the Chinamen referred to in violation of law.

Reception at the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—Mr. S. J. Gorman, president of the Anglo-American bank of Paris; Mrs. Gorman, her sister, Mrs. Smith, Henry Hyatt and S. Bruton, assayer of the mint of Montana, were entertained at the White house by President and Mrs. Harrison last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison were present also.

President Harrison is entertaining the congressmen at informal dinners at the White house. He sends a cordial invitation to two or three of an evening to join the White house family at their every day dinner at 6:30. His guests to-night were Senator Pierce of North Dakota, Representative Wilson of Washington, and Representative Burroughs of Michigan.

Chicago Getting Ready for the Fair.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Chicago delegation to-day discussed with the house sub-committee the world's fair bill. It is thought it will be finished Monday. The chairman of Chicago, Lyman J. Gage, to-day received a telegram from a number of Chicago gentlemen, representing an aggregate capital of between $50,000,000 and $75,000,000, saying:

We wish you continued success in Washington. We will stand by you and the committee in every way. Chicago will now, as in the past, prove equal to any emergency. You can count on our hearty support.

A BRAVE SOUTHERN JURY.

State Supreme Court, Dueling Laws and Corrupt Officials Criticised.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7.—A bomb has been thrown into the courts of the state by the presentment of the grand jury in Edgefield county. The grand jury arraigned the supreme court for delays and innovations.

It denounces the Norris-Gardner duel, which was attempted last February, by attacking very severely the dueling law. The report says:

We find the statutes so defective that nothing short of a duel actually fought is ever likely to be brought to the test of a trial.

Regarding the escape of two white murderers under sentence of death, the jury says:

We regret to present that we find the sheriff and his assistants culpably negligent of their duty and also criminally responsible for the escape of the prisoners.

The sheriff, jailer and two others have been arrested. Judge Watts complimented the grand jury for its boldness.

Fire in a New York Tenement.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Early this morning a three-story tenement house on Ludlow street which contains several families, among whom are a large number of children, was discovered on fire. When the firemen arrived, the frightened tenants, finding the hallway filled with smoke and the stairs ablaze, crowded in their nightclothing upon the fire escape. Ladders were soon raised and the fire escapes cleared and through three windows of an adjoining tenement men, women and children escaped safely. Some of the half-naked men slid down to the ground below on a rope scaffold which painters had left. One child was smothered by cold and fright and is not expected to live. Several people were rescued with a great deal of difficulty, being nearly smothered. The pecuniary loss is small.

Resignation Premier Tisza Resigns.

PESTH, March 7.—The dissensions between Tisza, prime minister, and other members of the Hungarian cabinet in regard to the nature of Louis Kossuth has finally resulted in the withdrawal from the ministry of Tisza, the emperor having accepted his resignation. Count von Szapary, at present minister of agriculture, will succeed Tisza as prime minister. Harmony prevails among the other members of the cabinet. Tisza will continue the leader of the liberals.

LATER.—It is believed the actual resignation of Tisza has been postponed until the budget is passed.

The great vegetable substitute for pills is Simmons Liver Regulator.

Unequaled—For throat and lung troubles, Red Cross Cough Syrup. Try it; 25 cents.

SHOT IN THE STREET

Chicago Policemen Run Down a Drunken Madman.

OFFICER'S TONGUE CUT IN TWO

Three Men Badly Wounded and a Woman Slightly Hurt—The Attempted Murderer Comes of a Good Family.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The most sensational shooting affray which has occurred in this city for a long time took place to-night, Patrick Crowe being the principal. He succeeded in wounding a woman slightly, and two officers and a citizen badly. One of the officers will probably die.

Crowe came here from Omaha a short time ago, and has been working in a packing house. Last night he wound up a protracted spree in a disreputable house on Clark street. This afternoon he demanded at the point of a revolver from Annie Hall, in whose company he was, jewels valued at $1500, which she had.

The woman screamed and Crowe fired, the bullet lodging in the fleshy part of her arm. Crowe seized the jewelry and rushed toward the street. At the door he was met by a colored woman whom he knocked senseless with the butt of the revolver. He got away for the time being, and later, in the afternoon he pawned the diamonds.

Officer Linville, who had been watching for him, met him at the door of the pawnshop and attempted to arrest him, but was instantly shot down, the bullet passing through his face and cutting his tongue in two.

Crowe ran down town, followed by hundreds of citizens. Officer Briscoe, located several blocks down, attempted with a drawn revolver to stop the fleeing man, but Crowe promptly planted a bullet in Briscoe's breast and kept on. Soon after he turned and discharged the last cartridge at his pursuers, the bullet striking O. E. Cole in the arm.

At last Crowe was cornered in a blind alley, but kept the crowd at bay with an empty revolver, until two detectives stole a march on him and knocked him down and handcuffed him. Fully a thousand followed the trio to the station yelling "Lynch him!" but the detectives landed him safely behind the bars.

Crowe is supposed to have been crazy from drink. According to his own story he is of a respectable family. He worked in an Omaha packing house before coming here.

LATER.—Crowe is a native of Davenport, Iowa, where his wife is at present. His mother resides at West Side, Iowa, and Magistrate King, of Omaha, is his brother-in-law.

The Wichita Baby Mystery.

WICHITA, Kan., March 7.—The coroner's jury in the case of the dead infant found in the Santa Fe train ye terday returned a verdict to-day of "Died from lack of nourishment." The coroner was personally dissatisfied with this, and swore out warrants against Mrs. Burkett and her son Otto and had them placed under bonds to appear March 21. Mrs. Burkett repeats her story of yesterday. In conversation this morning young Otto denied being married, but his father later said he had been married a year ago to a woman much older than himself, for love of whom Otto's elder brother had blown out his brains a couple of years ago. A suit for divorce is now pending. When asked where his wife was he said he did not know. It may be only a coincidence, but many remarked on the likeness of the dead infant to young Otto.

College Insurrection Suppressed.

ST. PAUL, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—The Hamlin sophomores have weakened. Yesterday they were talking of leaving in a body if their comrade was not restored. The faculty was firm, however, and the class held a meeting, the upshot of which was that they resolved to return to the college forthwith. Some of the boys' fathers had interviewed them, and as a result they talked more meekly. A cautious one pointed out that if they left they could enter no other institution without certificates from President Bridgeman, which they certainly would not get. So they voted to return. Peace again reigns.

State Treasurer Nolan Resigns.

KANSAS CITY, March 7.—A special to the *Journal* from Jefferson City says that State Treasurer Nolan handed his written resignation to Governor Francis this afternoon, but the governor has not decided whether he will accept. Nolan's bondsmen say the deficit is $32,718.

Senator Stanford's State Socialism.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A *Herald* dispatch from Washington says: "To have the currency of the country based on its landed wealth is an idea of Senator Stanford of California. This idea he has put in the form of a resolution which he will introduce in the senate Monday, instructing the finance committee to inquire if loans may not be made by the government upon real estate, the mortgages to bear a low rate of interest, say from 1 to 2 per cent. per annum, and the government reserving the power to call a reasonable amount of its loans at its discretion.

Six American Problems.

BOSTON, March 7.—The Massachusetts Reform Club gave a dinner to-night, and had among the guests David Dudley Field, George O. Shattuck, Darwin E. Ware and others. Field was the principal speaker. He said there were six problems before the American people—honest government, woman suffrage, the negro race, rights of labor, government of cities and government of corporations. The first named problem was then discussed by the speaker.

Diphtheria Mows Down a Whole Family.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 7.—Hon. J. C. McGregor, reading clerk of the state house of representatives, died this morning of diphtheria. Mrs. McGregor died last Friday, immediately after the death of four children, making six deaths in the family within a little over two weeks. One of the four small children remaining is now very low, together with McGregor's aged father, for whom there is little hope of recovery.

British Conquest of Pennsylvania.

PARKESBURG, Chester County, Pa., March 7.—The agent of an English syndicate to-day completed the purchase of six fine farms at Lenover, about three miles from here, for the purpose of erecting two mammoth cotton mills and such a number of dwelling houses as will be required to accommodate the employes whose number, it is said, will exceed 2000.

Children Played With Matches.

BOSTON, March 7.—The young children of Moses Feldman, a Russian Jew, a peddler, were left alone in the house to-day and started a fire, playing with matches. Three of them were unconscious from the smoke before the firemen could get at them, and will not recover. The other one escaped into the hall.

Will of Ex-Governor English.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7.—The will of the late Governor English was made public to-day. It gives $60,000 to various charitable and educational projects. The family mansion and personal property are bequeathed to the widow, and the remainder of the estate, estimated at $2,000,000, to his only son, Henry.

Drove Into an Air Hole.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 7.—A special to the *Tribune* from Mason City, Ia., says: James McIntosh, of Spirit Lake, accompanied by two young ladies, daughters of James Evans, while driving on the ice across East Okoboji lake to-day, drove into an air hole and all were drowned.

Pennsylvania Coal Town Caves In.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 7.—The suburb of Plymouth known as Curry's hill was terribly shaken by a cave-in this morning, the surface settling in some places ten feet. One house was completely wrecked and several others badly damaged. No one was seriously hurt.

The Arrival of Spring

When Spring arrives, the importance of taking some good blood-purifying, strengthening medicine, is recognized by nearly everybody. For at no other season is the system so much in need of, or so susceptible to, the benefit imparted by that reliable medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla. It expells from the blood all the impurities which have accumulated during the winter, cures sick headache and the prevailing tendency to dyspepsia, gives healthy action to the kidneys and liver, and, what is of vast importance, drives away THAT TIRED FEELING, which may be the consequence or the forerunner of disease. It is the ideal

Spring Medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"My wife was very sick last spring and seeing an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla I thought I would try it. It has worked wonders for me, as it has built my system up. I have taken four bottles and am on the fifth. I recommend it to my acquaintances." JOHN ATTHEWS, Osseco, N.Y.

"I have for a long time been using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and believe me, I would not be without it. As a spring medicine it is invaluable." E. A. RHODES, 77 Ontario street, Chicago, Ill.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring tonic, and I recommend it to all who have that miserable tired feeling." C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I was very much run down in health, had no strength and no inclination to do anything. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and that tired feeling has left me, my appetite has returned, and I am like a new man." CHADNEY LATHAM, North Columbus, Ohio.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has renewed my grip. I am 56 years of age and was all run down and discouraged. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and on looking myself over find that I am much better, in fact quite a chap. Of course the medicine will not diminish my years, but it comes nearer to it than anything else." CHARLES B. LONG, Shrewsbury, Mass.

That Tired Feeling

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has never been more prevalent or more prostrating than now. The winter has been mild and unhealthful, influenza epidemics and fevers have visited nearly all our homes, leaving about everybody in a weak, tired out, languid condition. The usefulness of Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus made greater than ever, for it is absolutely unequaled as a building up, strengthening medicine. If you have never taken Hood's Sarsaparilla try it and you will realize its restorative powers.

"We could not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the best medicine we ever kept in the house. My family are all taking it." MRS. J. M. BARBER, San Joaquin and Fremont Streets, Stockton, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1 six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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NEW MARKET E...

FINE

BY LACK OF ONE

The Tide Lands Bill Fa... age in the Hou...

BAD BLUNDERS OF IT...

March 28 Finally Fixed as the D... ment—Dismemberment of Spok... man Counties Contem...

OLYMPIA, March 7.—[Special.]—A combination of unforeseen c... defeated the upland owners a... and prevented passage of the... house to-day. The result was... and surprising. The test v... afternoon showed that the h... votes. Its friends felt sure o... During the night Blackburn... Judson, of Whatcom, and L... track, leaving thirty-six, or ... pass the bill. Receipt of t... morning called away one of t... friends of the bill and broke t...

J. J. Edens, Olympia: Ollie is s...

Mr. Edens presented the t... house and asked leave o... was granted. He did not have... o'clock, so he still had an o... vote for the bill. Moultray a... ponents of the bill saw that ... postpone the vote until Edens ... could defeat its passage. So ... filibustering and succeeded in... Mr. Edens had not been gone ... when the matter finally c... The boat on which he had ... was just pulling out from the ... the chair announced that the ... do pass. Mr. Edens could be... there until 4 o'clock and connect with the train from Portland ... have landed him in Tacoma ... the boat for home, but was ... miss connection by taking the ...

The worst mistake was in ... bill to passage yesterday after... votes to spare then. This was ... done but for the threatened re... Judson of Pierce, and Rutte... they claimed, the bill was ... shape, owing to the amendme... to the senate. Rutter was a... the bill, but Judson and L... They promised to vote for the ... engrossed, and this morning ... their word after their request... ceded to. They demanded fur... ation, and that the bill be pre... house declined to give. Even ... bill could have been forced ... in time to allow Edens a chan... for two fatal mistakes of ... Georgetown caused a great w... moving to give Speaker Pro ... time to talk. This provoked ... Another mistake was the ... of the bill to stand firm in ... for the previous question. ... want to shut off debate, ... mercy to them who showed ... turn. The third mistake ... Grant, who was in the chair. ... It took a two-thirds vote to ... vious question, in face of the ... 38 of the house provides ... vote may order it. This ru... another long debate, and ... aside Mr. Edens had gone, ... of the bill were willing that ... should come to a vote. The ... bill were altogether too c... counted on more votes ... They thought they could ... out Edens.

The windup of the fight in ... morning was very bitter. ... Hudson's (of Pierce) demand ... printed. He asserted that ... bill did not contain all th... made to the bill. Plummer ... ing committee, indignantly ... will of the house had been ... Committee. Moultray want... ed. He protested against ... and being compelled to swa... not like. Pickrell charged ... of the bill were pushing it ... the strength to pass it, and ... could see no reason for ... BeReavy got after this tr... stick for their inconsistencies ... makes a good argument fro... view," he said. "He know... member of this house has ... sick-bed of his family, ... delay the vote." Grant, ... chair, cautioned McReavy ... the motives of a membe... Feighan replied that he did ... Reavy's remarks as an ins... son's motion to print was ... —yeas 31, nays 37. Moult... adjourn at noon until 2 o... filled—yeas 29, nays 38—... motion to order the bill to ... prevailed—yeas 38, nays 29. ... Brown, of Spokane, ha... order at the end of his five-... a long squabble ensued ... suspend the rules. Clarke ... would make long winded ... of Mr. Eden's affliction wo... pers off a corpse. Speaker ... the laugh on Clark by refer... not think the corpse ha... it. McReavy prodded ... He charged him with ... as to prevent the ... to an issue until after ... Clerk helped McReavy ... thought Moultray would ... five minutes in telling a ... The motion to suspend the ... was then lost—ayes 32, nays ... represented the strength ... side. Moultray began ... speech, which was directed ... which he said was inspired ... that it would be impossible ... bill but for the private int... He said if the bill passed ... robbed of $1,000,000. "If the ... Hooker, "it will shine and ... and stink like a rotten ... moonshine." [Applause.] ... Speaker Feighan being ...

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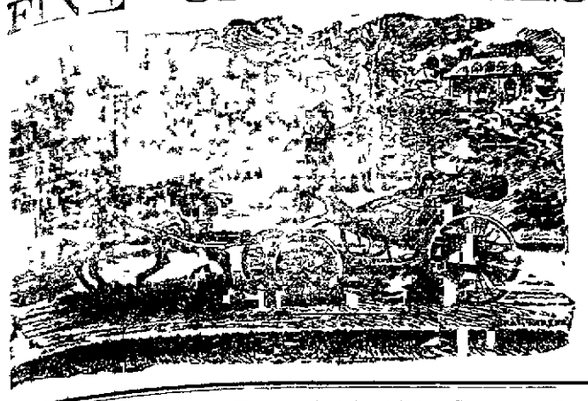

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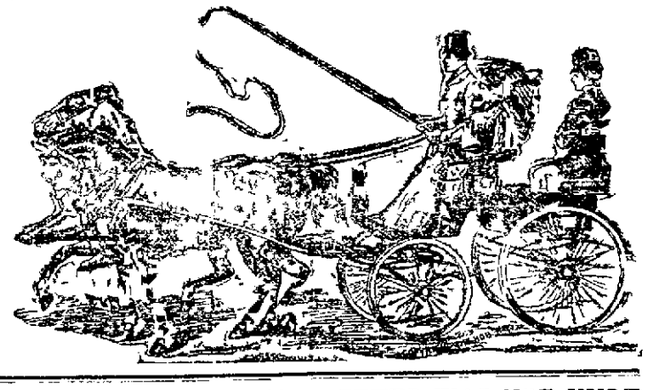

BY LACK OF ONE VOTE.

The Tide Lands Bill Fails of Passage in the House.

OLD BLUNDERS OF ITS FRIENDS

Final Fixed as the Day of Adjournment—Dismemberment of Spokane and Whitman Counties Contemplated.

OLYMPIA, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—A combination of unforeseen circumstances defeated the upland owners and improvers and prevented passage of their bill in the House to-day. The result was unexpected and surprising. The test vote yesterday afternoon showed that the bill had forty one votes. Its friends felt sure of thirty nine votes. During the night Blackburn, Eddy, Cook, Preston of Whatcom, and Lull jumped the fence, leaving thirty six or just enough to pass the bill. Receipt of this telegram this morning called away one of the staunchest friends of the bill and it broke the line.

SENOME, March 7.

J. J. Edens, Olympia. Ollie is very low.

MRS. EDENS.

Mr. Edens presented the telegram to the House and asked leave of absence, which was granted. He did not have to leave until 9 o'clock so he still had an opportunity to vote for the bill. Poultray and other opponents of the bill saw that if they could postpone the vote until Edens had left they could defeat its passage. So they began filibustering and succeeded in their object. Mr. Edens had not been gone ten minutes when the matter finally came to a vote. The boat on which he had taken passage was just pulling out from the wharf when the chair announced that the bill had failed to pass. Mr. Edens could have remained here until 4 o'clock and connected at Tenino with the train from Portland, which would have landed him in Tacoma in time to take the boat for home but was afraid he would miss connection by missing this route.

The worst mistake was in not pushing the bill to passage yesterday afternoon. It had votes to spare then. This would have been done but for the threatened revolt of Eddy, Jackson of Pierce, and Rutter, because, as they claimed the bill was not in proper shape owing to the amendments, to be sent to the senate. Rutter was a true friend of the bill but Judson and Eddy were not. They promised to vote for the bill if it was engrossed, and this morning they repudiated their word after their request had been acceded to. They demanded further considerations and that the bill be printed, which the House declined to give. Even with all this the bill could have been forced to final passage in time to allow Edens a chance to vote but for two fatal mistakes of its supporters. Geoghegan caused a great waste of time by moving to give Speaker Feighan additional time to talk. This provoked a long wrangle. Another mistake was the failure of friends of the bill to stand firm in the first demand for the previous question. They did not want to shut off debate and thus showed mercy to them who showed no mercy in return. The third mistake was made by Grant who was in the chair. He held that it took a two-thirds vote to demand the previous question in face of the fact that rule 31 of the House provides that a majority vote may order it. This ruling gave rise to another long debate, and before it was set aside Mr. Edens had gone. The opponents of the bill were willing that the whole bill should come to a vote. The friends of the bill were altogether too confident. They counted on more votes than they had. They thought they could pass the bill without Edens.

The windup of the fight in the House this morning was very bitter. It began with Jackson's (of Pierce) demand that the bill be printed. He asserted that the engrossed bill did not contain all the amendments made to the bill. Plummer of the engrossing committee indignantly denied that the bill of the House had been subverted by the committee. Moultray wanted the bill printed. He protested against being choked off and being compelled to swallow a bill he did not like. Pickren charged that the friends of the bill were pushing it because they had the strength to put it, and Speaker Feighan could see no reason for indecent haste.

McReavy got after this trio with a sharp stick for their inconsistencies. The speaker makes a good argument from his point of view. He said: "He knows that a certain member of this House has been called to the sick bed of his family, hence this attempt to delay the vote." Grant, who was in the chair, cautioned McReavy not to impugn the motives of a member, whereupon Feighan replied that he did not regard McReavy's remarks as an imputation. Judson's motion to print was then voted down—yeas 31, nays 37. Moultray's motion to adjourn at noon, until 2 o'clock was then killed—yeas 29, nays 39—and McReavy's motion to order the bill to the third reading prevailed—yeas 38, nays 29.

Brown of Spokane having been called to order at the end of his five minutes' speech, a long squabble ensued upon a motion to suspend the rules. Clark said the man who would make long winded speeches in view of Mr. Eden's affliction would steal the cop off a corpse. Speaker Feighan turned the laugh on Clark by retorting that he did not think the corpse had any coppers on it. McReavy prodded Moultray again. He charged him with filibustering so as to prevent the bill coming to an issue until after Eden's departure. Clark helped McReavy out by saying he thought Moultray would not consume over five minutes in telling all he ever learned. The motion to suspend the five minute limit was then lost—ayes 32, noes 36. This vote represented the strength of the opposition side. Moultray began his five minute speech which was directed against section 8 which he said was imperfect. He declared that it would be impossible to pass such a bill unless the private interests of members were sacrificed. "If this bill passes," said he, "it will shine and scintillate shine like a rotten mackerel in the moonlight." [Applause.]

Speaker Feighan being called down at the end of his five minutes, Geoghegan moved to give him half an hour longer. "I recognize in the gentleman," said Geoghegan, "the concentrated brains of the opposition." Brown of Spokane was on his feet in an instant, glowering at Feighan, his silvery hair standing on end and his eyes bulging out like saucers and flashing fire. He denounced Geoghegan's motion as contemptible taffy and buncombe and as an unparliamentary and ungentlemanly trick. Brown's speech was the most vehement heard in the house this session. Chairman Grant pounded the desk with his gavel all the time Brown was talking but the Spokane man heeded him not. His voice and the applause accorded him by the opposition sounded high above the thump of the gavel, and Brown did not take his seat until he was ready. Geoghegan in reply, disclaimed any intention to offend any one. His motion was then voted down.

Stevenson then moved the previous question which failed. Bush, Geoghegan, Grant, and Shaw voting with the opposition, to give them further time to present their views. If they had not voted with their side the main question would have been put and the bill passed.

Edens was beginning to get nervous as the hour for his departure approached and rising to a question of privilege announced that Cook, an opponent of the bill had proposed to pair. The announcement plunged the house into wild confusion, and Edens was soon surrounded by members who were proving the absurdity of the proposition to him. That's a nice proposition for the gentleman from Clarke to make," said Evans, sarcastically. The chair declared the proposed pair an absurdity and ruled it out of order.

At 1 30 the previous question was again moved. It was carried—ayes 36, nays 32, but Grant declared that a two-thirds vote was required. Evans appealed and a long fight ensued ending in the decision being overruled 29 voting to sustain it and 34 against. When the question was settled Edens had gone and the bill was killed.

As the roll was about to be called Moultray arose to a question of privilege and said he had a list of members known to be interested in tide lands, and would challenge their votes. The chair decided that he had not stated a question of privilege and ruled him out of order. The vote on final passage of the bill was as follows:

AYES.

Allen	Grubb	Nash
Bird	Hamill on	Nims
Bothwell	Herren	Peterson
Brown of Pierce	Hughes	Plummer
Bush	Huntington	Power
Clark	Kandle	Ratch
Drew	Kuhn	Ritter
Evans	McKeavy	Shinn
Foster	Meade	Shaw
Geoghegan	Medcalf	Stevenson
Gilchrist	Megle	Straight—38
Grant	Morse	

NAYS

Blackburn	Gandy	Painter
Blackman	Hutchinson	Pearson
Blair	Judson of Whatcom	Pickrell
Brown of Spokane	Judson of Pierce	Purdy
Cleman	Kennedy	Sharp
Cook	Lull	Spencer
Day	Minkler	Tucker
Dean	Moultray	Turner
Eddy	Oliphant	Weatherford
Farrish	Ostrander	Mr. Speaker—31
Flummerfelt		

Cornwall, Randall and Edens were absent and Robertson refused to vote saying he was interested in tide lands. Rutter and Stevenson changed to no to reconsider. Kenedy changed to aye. The vote as announced from the chair was yeas 33, nays 33.

Immediately after the defeat of the bill the House adjourned and the friends of the bill began holding conferences to determine how best to reunite their broken line and if this could not be done, what resolution there was to take from despair. The first thing they learned was that republican Randall of Stevens who has been absent several weeks, had returned. Mr. Randall how ever, said that he would not enter into the controversy one way or the other. He is quoted as saying that he would vote against the bill. Then the fact was made known that Judson of Pierce and two or three others of the opposition were willing to reconsider the vote by which the bill failed and favor its passage, provided that a few minor amendment could be made. Judson wants the first part of section 8 to read: "Any person association or corporation desiring to purchase tide lands may file application with the state land commissioner,' etc., instead of 'any person entitled to purchase,' etc. It was thought that this plan, if adopted, would result in innumerable amendments, and probably in destruction of the intent and meaning of the bill so that it was deemed best not to adopt it. Then began the canvass for the one vote needed to pass the bill.

At midnight the friends of the bill announced that one of the opposition who voted with them yesterday had returned to the fold and would vote for the passage of the bill upon reconsideration to-morrow. This member, it is said, has promised to vote for the bill, and if he keeps his word and the other thirty five who voted for the bill to-day stand firm the bill will pass.

Spokane and Whitman counties are to be punished for the opposition of their delegations to the joint committee's tide land bill. Their action to-day has revived the bill to create a new county out of portions of the two counties. The bill will be introduced in the house by Herren to-morrow. The new county will include identically the same territory proposed to be included in the county of Steptoe the bill for the creation of which was indefinitely postponed a few weeks since. It is proposed to make Latah the temporary county seat. The tide land men were very angry at the Spokane and Whitman delegations and they are determined to pass the bill with a whoop. Only two of the Spokane delegations, Grubb and Clark, voted for the bill to-day and Whitman county voted solidly against it. After the fight was over, Senators Houghton and Hyde congratulated Moultray upon he defeat of the bill. The Steptoe bill received twenty eight votes when it was before the House and it will be an easy matter for it to get eight more votes. King county which voted against it will throw eight solid votes for Sherman county. King, Whitman and Spokane were then leagued to protect each other against divis ion but the tide lands fight has rent the tri partite alliance asunder. Draw, of Kitsap, who opposed the Steptoe bill, is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Sherman bill. He is also in for locating the state agricultural college in Sherman county and in favor of inviting General Sherman to make the dedicatory address.

The superior judgeship of Pierce county, which has been attracting attention by a bitter and persistent attack on the governor by a Tacoma mugwump paper for appointing Fremont Campbell, will not come before the senate for confirmation as has been supposed. The commission has already been sent to Mr. Campbell, and to the new appointees in King and Spokane counties. It has leaked out that the governor had made up his mind to appoint Judge W. H. Calkins, of Tacoma, but he ascertained that he would decline. It is also learned that he positively stated to several friends who waited on him in behalf of Fremont Campbell, that he would not appoint him. At the last moment he reconsidered his determination and appointed Campbell stating that he would recognize the other faction of the republican party in Tacoma by appointing W. H. Snell as district attorney in place of Campbell.

Buck, of Spokane Falls, was urged for appointment of judge there by the Hyde faction, and W. H. H. Turner by the Turner faction. Both those factions were ignored by the appointment of Kinnaird, who is said to be an able man.

Governor Ferry is a great tickler for paying his political debts, and in appointing Campbell recognized the work he had done for him both at Walla Walla and as chairman of the Pierce county republican committee. Applegate's nomination was not seriously considered as the governor did not think he had been long enough in the state. Fremont Campbell was endorsed by the entire Pierce county delegation in both houses of the legislature, and by Judge Stiles. It is said that a leading politician of Tacoma with senatorial aspirations came up here the night before the appointment, labored with the governor several hours in behalf of Campbell and received from him the assurance that the appointment would be made.

Just before adjourning this afternoon, a palpable effort was made by the King county senators to induce Vestal to call up his county line bill from the table, but Drum, who was the only Pierce county senator present, had got wind of their intention and managed through friends to make the senate adjourn. It was simply a question of diamond cut diamond and the lone democrat of the senate got the best of the question.

Governor Ferry notified the senate to day that he had signed senate bills Nos. 125, 126 and 127 which, taken together, makes a complete code of laws for highways turnpike roads and for laying out establishing and changing the width of county roads. The governor also made known in his communication that he had signed senate bill 100 requiring transportation companies to promptly forward freight.

The two bills introduced on Tuesday by the harbor line committee one on public waterways, the other creating a board of harbor line commissioners, were on motion of Drum in the senate to day made a special order for Wednesday next. It is not thought that either bill will have trouble in passing in the upper chamber, but may run afoul of snags in the house.

Governor Ferry will announce the new members of the local board of health at Port Townsend to morrow or Monday. It is learned to night on unimpeachable authority that he will announce as members of the board L. B. Hastings, J. N. Louderback and H. L. Tibbals, Jr., all of Port Townsend.

Governor Ferry signed the following house bills to-day: No. 222 authorizing corporations owning lines of railway to acquire stocks and bonds of companies; No. 122, defining trespass on public lands of the state; No. 271 providing for the payment of the supreme court bailiffs.

There is light ahead. The house this morning concurred in the senate resolution fixing March 28 as the date of final adjournment. Gandy tried to amend to name March 21 but Grant who was in the chair, ruled that a concurrent resolution was not amendable.

Senator Clough's memorial praying congress to authorize the Oregon Railway Extension Company to build a bridge across the Columbia river at Vancouver, was passed in the house this morning.

The senate held two sessions to day each of two hours length. But little was done in the morning session most of the senators being in the house listening to the debate on the tide lands question.

Senate Proceedings.

The following bills were introduced:

By the judiciary committee—Relative to costs in convictions for felony etc.

By Drum—Confirming sheriff's deeds made by successors who have sold land etc.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

By Kennedy—Relating to swine running at large: passed.

By the special committee—Granting cities and towns the right to construct and maintain improvements: passed.

By the judiciary committee—Relating to forcible entry and detainer: passed.

By Dysinger—Relating to the giving of bonds required by law: passed.

By Megler—To protect jobbers: passed.

By Rinehart—To protect innocent purchasers of community property: passed.

By Judson—Authorizing the trustees of State asylum to sell certain land: passed.

House Proceedings.

The committee on counties reported favorably upon bills for election of recorders in counties containing 10 000 people; authorizing county to issue bonds for indebtedness; and for organization of new counties.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By the committee on education—To establish a uniform system of schools.

By Shinn—Relating to attachments in civil actions: judiciary.

Supreme Court of Washington.

OLYMPIA, March 7.—In the supreme court Angus McCallum vs. Territory of Washington, continued till May term.

NEWS OF CALIFORNIA.

Starving Men to Be Given Work in San Francisco Parks.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC BLOCKADED

Walls of Snow Beginning to Tumble—The Oregon and California Track Receives Fresh Accessions of Mud—The Freshets.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Pursuant to a call issued by Mayor Pond yesterday, a meeting of citizens was held in the rooms of the chamber of commerce this afternoon to devise means for aiding the unemployed workingmen. Several prominent citizens denounced the sending of a sensational dispatch to Washington a few days ago by persons styling themselves a committee, representing that there was starvation in San Francisco, and asking that government rations be issued.

The speakers while admitting that there was much distress among the poorer classes, expressed the opinion that the municipality was fully able to afford the necessary relief. A resolution was adopted to the effect that a subscription be started and devoted to employing laborers in Golden Gate park. An executive committee of ten was appointed to supervise the giving out of work and $2730 was raised to pay laborers at the rate of $1 50 per day.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary Proctor this morning received a telegram from San Francisco, signed 'Committee for the unemployed," asking aid and food from the war department. Inasmuch as the committee gave no names and no evidence of being authorized to make such request the secretary decided not to consider the appeal.

FRESH RAILROAD BLOCKADES

The Central Pacific Closed—Numerous Slides in Northern California.

TRUCKEE, Cal., March 7.—This afternoon a snowslide occurred at the Cascade cut. The snow is wet and packs as hard as ice. The rotary can not manage it, and snow shovelers and a work train are at work clearing the cut. Trains Nos. 1 and 3 are at Cascade, and Nos. 2 and 4 are at Truckee. A land slide occurred at a cut half a mile east of Capt. Horn this afternoon. It is sixty feet long and fills the cut eight to ten feet deep. It will take all night and perhaps to morrow to get the track cleared.

SISSONS, Cal., March 7.—Two inches of rain fell to-day. Two hundred and seventy inches of snow fell for the season. Both north and south bound trains failed to arrive to day owing to slides at numerous points, twenty slides, some of them heavy, obstructing the track from Mott to Delta. Several are in the Siskiyou mountains causing trains 10 to lay in Ashland. Train 15 is at Delta. The snow is melting at both ends of the road. Should the rain continue much longer a serious blockade will ensue. Much of the delayed freight has arrived, and provisions are plentiful.

DELTA, Cal., March 7.—It is still raining hard with no prospects of letting up. The river is rising and is now within four feet of high water mark. The slide at tunnel 9 is on again, with several more along the railroad. The total rainfall for the season is 101 83 inches snow, 60 inches.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., March 7.—This evening the Yuba river marks sixteen feet four inches or ten inches higher than at any time this season. It is now about at a standstill. The current has been strong, and much brush has lodged against the Yuba bridge. Some fears for the safety of the bridge are expressed. The Feather river this evening marked sixteen feet ten inches. Telegrams state that both rivers are falling within ten miles of here.

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS

A San Francisco Bank Suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Local financial circles were agitated this morning by the suspension of the private banking firm of Belloc Freres. An assignment was made to the sheriff at 10 o'clock and the doors were closed. The establishment is a branch of the wealthy banking firm of Belloc Freres, of Paris. Henry Barrolhet, head of the firm in this city, issued notice that he had been forced to close the doors owing to a failure to receive remittances from the Paris house. He states that he expects that remittances from Paris will enable him to pay all demands at an early date. Sheriff Baumerster states that the liabilities so far as known now, will amount to fully $500,000.

An Old California Ranch Partitioned.

SAN DIEGO, March 7.—Judge Aitken to day rendered a decision in the case of John Wolfskill vs. John G. Downey et al. directing partition of land in the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo, awarding to John Wolfskill 11 889 acres, to Helen Sedroveni de Wolfskill, 11,895, John G. Downey, 1765, M. Byone, 200, Edward McGarry, 6866, Maggie Poorman 4459, Farmers & Merchants bank of Los Angeles, 3965, Francisco Pico 800, Bernardo Bernascon 200, S. W. Hellman, 420. The court also decided that Nellie Burton De Pedrovena, Migue A. Aguirre and Isabell have no any interest, right or title to any of said tract of land.

Improvement of California Rivers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The executive committee of the river commission is exerting itself to procure necessary funds to send a committee on to Washington to urge on congress the necessity of proper appropriations for improvement of California rivers. It is expected the committee will leave here some time next week.

Trouble With the Coast Seamen's Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Some difficulty with the Coast Seamen's Union in regard to the schooner Antelope which obtained a non union crew, was expected to-day. The Antelope is bound for Alaska and has a crew of four non union men. The union sailors made so many threats of what they would do that the captain applied to Capt. Dunleavy, of the harbor police for protection. Officers McCreavy and McGlynn were sent out to the schooner, which was anchored off Black Point. They stayed by the ship all day but no union men appeared and there was consequently no trouble. There is at the present time a great number of non union seamen on the beach.

Murdered by a Drunkard.

SACRAMENTO, March 7.—Charles Freeman, who lives at Roseville and is regarded as a fighter and worthless character, committed murder at the Twelve Mile house this morning. He was roaming around the house in a drunken frenzy when he found a man lying in bed, whom he seized and dragged out in front of the house, where there is a trough for watering horses. Into this Freeman ducked his victim and held him there until the man was dead. The murderer then went to Roseville where he was arrested. The dead man was a cook employed on a neighboring ranch.

A California Schooner Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Captain Randolin of the schooner Sadie B. Cutler, which has arrived here from Butaritari, states that the crew of the schooner H. L. Tiernan arrived at Butaritari prior to his departure and reported that their vessel had been lost in a squall off the Gilbert Islands November 30. All the crew were saved. A. Crawford & Co., of this city owners of the Tiernan, stated that they had confirmation, but no additional details concerning the loss of the vessel. It appears the schooner was lost on the very date she was re-insured in this city.

Accident on the Central Pacific.

SACRAMENTO, March 7.—A Sacramento car on the Westbound freight was derailed near Cisco this morning, and when the station was reached it struck the heavy supports of the snowshed and caused a collapse of seventy feet of the structure. The car was completely crushed. It was loaded with twenty-one beef cattle and twenty of these were killed. A car filled with plows was also wrecked. The track was cleared in a few hours.

Quarreled Over a Bottle of Whisky.

WILLIAMS, Cal., March 7.—A man has just arrived from Ash's ranch six miles south and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Ezekiel Marsh charging him with assault to commit murder. The wounded men are Fred Jensen and John Cummings, the former having his right eye cut out and the latter being stabbed in the left arm. The quarrel arose over a bottle of whisky.

Drowned in Yuba River.

MARYSVILLE, March 7.—A young man named Frank Striker was drowned at Long Bar on Yuba river, this afternoon. He was getting out driftwood in the river and ventured out on a log which, being struck by another, threw him into the stream. He was carried out of sight. The current is so swift that it will be impossible to get the remains.

REVOLT AGAINST SALISBURY.

Lord Randolph Churchill and Others Propose to Censure the "Times."

LONDON, March 7.—In the commons to day Jennings, conservative, gave notice that he would move to add the following to Smith's motion on the Parnell report.

The house condemns the conduct of those who were responsible for the accusations against members of the house of complicity in murder when such accusations were based on forged letters.

This was received with opposition cheers and Justin McCarthy expressed intense satisfaction at finding conservatives thus taking independent action looking to censuring by the house of Parnell's assailants. In regard to the league's books, McCarthy assured the house that he had attended meetings of the league and had heard nothing contained in the books that might not be read in parliament.

Caine, unionist liberal; Hanbury, conservative and Lord Randolph Churchill will support Jennings's motion.

New York Brewing Firm Assigns.

NEW YORK, March 7.—An assignment by members of the brewing firm of Monroe Eichstaen which has been rated at half to a whole million by commercial agencies was filed to-day. Leopold Wertheimer, member of the firm, was also head of a San Francisco cigar and tobacco house, and assigned his interest therein.

The indebtedness of the brewery is about $40 000 that of Wertheimer individually, $50 000.

Frost Nips the Pink Peach Buds.

ALLEGAN, Mich., March 7.—Cold weather the past few days has greatly damaged the peach crop of next season.

ST. JOHNSBURG, Vt., March 7.—The thermometer registered 30 below this morning. At Lyndonville it was 35 below.

TROY, N. Y., March 7.—The temperature at Saratoga this morning was 24 below, in the Adirondacks, 26 to 30 below.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The condition of ex Congressman Taulbee is unchanged.

Dr. Friedenthal, formerly Prussian minister of agriculture is dead.

Dr. Ramon Andueza Palacio has been elected president of Venezuela.

Engineer Staples lost an arm in brewery engine supply at Sacramento Friday.

Several earthquakes have occurred in Kutais, Asiatic Russia. Three villages were destroyed.

If the sea subsides, the steamer DeRuyter ashore at Bettistt, Mass., can be saved, otherwise with the cargo.

The body of ex Minister Pendleton reached Cincinnati last night. The funeral exercises and interment will take place to day.

Temperature at 5 A. M. yesterday: New York 8 below, New Orleans 60, St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 16, Chicago 16, Winnipeg 34 below.

Professor George A. Peebles, principal of Moylinville's public schools, has been the superintendent of the public schools.

Fire in the Nevada house, Pasadena, Cal., Friday morning, destroyed the upper portion of the building. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The Portuguese minister has failed in negotiations with Salisbury for a settlement of the Africa land dispute and will return to Lisbon immediately.

The entire family of Sam Hally at Plainfield, N. J., were found unconscious in bed Thursday night, while the house was full of gas. The furnace was full half of charcoal, while the chimney and ashes were all put off and the register turned down. A servant girl who was employed on the night before and who has disappeared is suspected of trying to kill the family.

At the coroner's inquest over the remains of Walter Rice, found near Calistoga, Cal., with a bullet hole in the head a verdict of suicide was rendered.

Ex Judge Thomas A. Mellon of Pittsburg has filed a deed transferring all of his vast real estate, amounting to $2,000 000 to his son Andrew W. Mellon.

Sacramento democratic nominations: Mayor, W. D. Comstock, chief of police, Hark Dillman; city attorney, W. S. Church; fire commissioner, James L. Goode.

Marcel Couteau, a rancher near Lima, Alta Cal., was shot and seriously wounded by a man named Holland, whose wife had left him and was keeping house for Couteau.

The English court has declined to restrain the Pelican Club from ejecting from membership George Baird for his action in connection with the Slavin-Smith prize fight.

An Italian journal commenting on the Wild West show makes the astounding announcement that Buffalo Bill held the rank of colonel under Washington in the great war.

While two sons of Wm. Maples and a son of Wm. Baker were trying to cross the river sixteen miles above Knoxville, Tenn., Thursday, the boat capsized and all were drowned.

Owing to their pay being in arrears the Chinese troops in Formosa are deserting and joining the rebels, enabling the latter to make a vigorous stand. Reinforcements have been sent.

Irving M. Scott, of San Francisco, is in Washington and a frequent visitor at the navy department. He is endeavoring to secure the contract for building one of the new line of battle ships.

The West Coast Land Co., of which George C. Perkins and John L. Howard, are members, on Friday purchased additional land in San Luis Obispo county, Cal., aggregating nearly $1 000,000.

A serious difficulty exists at Mozambique between Portuguese officials and a body of 400 imported Goa soldiers. The soldiers, who are British subjects, refuse to drill or to perform any military service for the Portuguese.

The New York Commercial Company has obtained an injunction restraining the secretary of state of New York from issuing a certificate of incorporation to the New York Commercial Company of Alaska, or to any company having a similar name.

The expedition under Major Wissman and all the German officers belonging to it have started after Emin Pasha at the strong position held by Emin's own forces. It is the intention of Wissman to attack the place. The German expedition to Usambra has been successful.

The idea of establishing steamer service between Mexico and Japan and China is ridiculed. It is pointed out that trade from Mexico to China would only consist of silver coin as bullion and the importation would be limited to a few articles of luxury, such as bronze and china.

Services over the remains of young Abraham Lincoln were held Friday at the residence in London, by Rev. Monroe Gibson, formerly of Chicago. The coffin was hidden beneath a mass of flowers. After the services the body was placed in the catacombs in Kensal Green cemetery.

The corpse of a Dane named Sorenson was found in the Los Angeles river at Wilmington recently, and it was supposed he was drowned but yesterday Charles Baker, Andrew Orsen, Harry Olsen, F. C. Kiel, A. Anderson, Gus Anderson and Andrew Axelson were arrested on a charge of murdering Sorenson.

ACTED LIKE A MAN

A Woman Who Parades for Years in Male Attire.

Further information has reached here, says a New York special to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, of the doings of the Countess Vay, daughter of Count Vay of Austria, who for years has dressed in men's clothes and conducted herself as a man. When she reached her majority she made a formal declaration of her independence from all parental authority. She went the rounds of the big cities in a high hat, a cutaway coat and tight trousers, plunged headlong into almost every dissipation which they afforded, fought three duels with men who reproached her with her sex and eventually brought up in Pesth head over heels in debt. She affected to become infatuated with a Hungarian soubrette, and to play her part consistently, gave the actress a flat stables and all the diamonds she could wear. This sort of life increased the countess' debts so enormously that she was put to her wits' ends to keep herself out of jail. In her straits she decided that her only hope of better times lay in an advantageous marriage. She found a beautiful girl named Mizzi Engelhardt, the daughter of a rich army contractor in Laybock, introduced herself as Count Isander Vay, and under the pretense of being a man, got Herr Engelhardt to accept her as a son in law. The marriage ceremony between Fraulein Marie and the countess was performed. The nuptials were celebrated, and the *quasi* husband pocketed the big dowry of the *quasi* wife. The whole swindle was discovered shortly after, and Fraulein Marie was taken home by her father and the countess was imprisoned in Klagenfurt although not before she had squandered Fraulein Marie's money. About four weeks ago she was released from prison and went to the house of Fraulein Leky her friend in Pesth. She took to her bed immediately, suffering from nervous prostration. Within a few days, however she picked up so amazingly that she was able to talk with reporters, who crowded to her bedside for interviews. She was glad to see them all, she said, and would tell them all she knew on one condition which was that they should treat her exactly as they would treat a man. 'Call me Count,' she requested 'for I feel the deepest aversion toward everything which reminds me that I am a woman. I would formally insult a stranger who called me countess.' The countess then related how she met Fraulein Marie on the Worthersee. She found her and won her 'Divine Marie!' She exclaimed: 'Not a night passes without my dreaming of her. I am perfectly mound mentally.' The countess said at the conclusion of the last interview with her: 'In fact, I have never been better. I have sown my wild oats and have suffered for it. All I wish now is a quiet life with my dear wife.'" Curiously enough Fraulein Marie is full of admiration for the countess, speaks of her as the grandest of women, and is anxious to be her companion through life. The countess is of middle hight with a good chest, heavy shoulders and well developed arms and legs. She has short curly dark hair, hazel eyes, a saucy nose and a Cupid's bow mouth. Although the lines of her face have been somewhat deepened and hardened by her fast life she still looks like a handsome, dashing young fellow of 20 years.

What He Missed.

Munsey's Weekly.

Tangle—So, you've been to Washington, eh?

Clovertop—Yes, an' I saw all the sights but one.

Tangle—What was that?

Clovertop—Why, those durn political fences that they talk about. I looked over the hull place but I'll be jiggered if I could see one.

For physical ailments superinduced by close confinement or declining years there is nothing in the world that produces such satisfactory results as Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. Its general and invigorating effect on the liver and kidneys is remarkable.

Tickets to and From Europe.

Excursion tickets to all points in Europe and England sold at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

PETER WAS NOT HURT.

Jackson's Mistake in Sparring a Heavyweight Wrestler.

AN INDIAN WHIPS AN IRISHMAN

Mike Brannon Defeated in a Gory Fight—Turns, the Stockton Negro, Matched to Fight Denny Keller.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—The Peter Jackson party arrived to-day. In an interview Parson Davies denied the story that Jackson was nearly knocked out at Troy by Con Lambert. The latter is a professional wrestler, weighing 240 pounds, who went in to get the $100 promised to any one who stood before Jackson four rounds.

"He got it too," said the Parson, mournfully. "He would agree to no one for referee but a sea cookeeper, a friend, and then insisted on eight ounce gloves. Now what can any one do with pillows? Then he didn't fight. He rushed in, grabbed Jackson around the waist and tried to throw him. Peter obeyed the rules and called for a foul. The referee wouldn't allow it for when Lambert repeated his tactics. In fact Lambert did was to run around the stage trying to keep away from Jackson, and when he failed in that would duck his head, rush in and catch Peter around the waist. That is all there was to it."

WHIPPED BY A RED MAN.

Mike Brannon Succumbs to a Full-Blooded Indian Prize Fighter.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 7.—Alfred Besan, a full blooded Indian, defeated Mike Brannon, an Irishman, in a bloody six round prize fight with hard gloves this morning. Besan is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, and stripped at 160 pounds. His long reach and ability to take extraordinary punishment won him the fight.

Sunol and Axtell Will Not Race.

NEW YORK, March 7.—It seems that the great race proposed between Sunol and Axtell will not take place after all. In speaking of the matter to-day Bonner said: "There is no likelihood of its coming off. Mr. James, one of the five owners of Axtell, came to me recently and he told me the stallion was on a farm at Terre Haute, Ind., and would earn $5 000 this year so he would hardly be in shape for a great test of speed. When I bought Sunol it was with the understanding that I should let her remain until next October with Governor Stanford to give him a chance to lower her record this year, and I have nothing to do with her."

The Baseball Slave Contract.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The proceedings of the Philadelphia ball club against Shed to stop Hallman, to restrain him from playing with other than the Philadelphia club came up to-day before Judges Arnold and Thayer. Counsel for both sides argued the matter and the court held the matter under advisement. In the course of the argument Judge Thayer, who had been reading a copy of the National League contract, interrupted with the remark: "I see by the contract that the club can discharge a player within ten days, but the player is compelled to play with the club as long as it may see fit."

Charley Turner vs. Denny Kelleher.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The Golden Gate club to-day matched Charley Turner of Stockton and Denny Kelleher, of Boston, to fight for a purse of $1000 April 23.

News From Baker City.

BAKER CITY, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—Dr. Lon Clever recently appointed register of the LaGrande land office and who has been severely ill with pneumonia at his home in this city, is now convalescing.

The Baker City Street Railway Company have purchased 200 acres of land south of the city.

The question of reduction works

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.

Daily, with Sunday, per month	$ 1 00
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year	10 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	12 00
Sunday, per year	2 00
Sunday and week'y, per year	3 50
The Weekly, per year	2 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	30c

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MARQUAM GRAND—THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

CORDRAY'S—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. 7:30 P. M.

CYCLORAMA—GETTYSBURG.

CORT'S STANDARD THEATER—VAUDEVILLE.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Or., March 7, 1890.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Thermometer: Height of Mer.	Thermometer: Change last 12 hours	Humidity: 2 p.m.	Humidity: Change since 8 a.m.	Wind: Direction	Wind: Velocity	Rain fall in inches	State of Weather.
Portland	29.74	22	38	S		S	34	.54	Rain
Olympia	29.62	20	48	S		S	28	.78	Rain
Roseburg	29.72	12	54	S		SW	06	Trace	Pt'cldy
Red Bluff	29.86	14	58	S		S	00	.00	Pt'cldy
Sacramento	29.92	08	58	S		SW	10	.00	Pt'cldy
Eureka	29.72		52	S		S	18	.00	Cloudy
Spokane	29.82		44	N		N	14	.06	Cloudy
Walla Walla	29.80		48	S		S	09	.10	Cloudy
Fort Canby	29.56	18	46	S		SE	06	.10	Rain

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time.	Bar.	Thermometer: Max.	Thermometer: Min.	Thermometer: Mean	Thermometer: Change from Mean	Rain	Wind
5 A. M.	29.60	46	36	36	6	.26	Rain
5 P. M.	29.72	36	28	32	10	.35	Rain

Maximum temperature, 44; minimum temperature, 42; height of river, 6.9 ft. Change, 1.4.

Total precipitation from July 1, 1889, to date, 40.93; average precipitation from July 1, 1889, to date, 38.54; excess in precipitation from July 1, 1889, 1.96 inches.

To-Day's Weather.

San Francisco, March 8.—Forecast till 8 P. M. Wednesday, for Oregon and Washington: Rain; southerly winds on the coast; slightly cooler.

OREGONIANA.

Regarding the loss of sheep in Eastern Oregon the *East Oregonian* says editorially: "We do not believe it will be over 25 per cent, at the outside in Umatilla county, though it may be heavier in some other localities."

Last week the committee of the Roseburg & Coos Bay railroad issued an open letter to the citizens of Douglas, Coos and Curry counties, requesting that meetings be held in all their principal towns, and that committees be appointed immediately to co-operate in organizing a company to build or secure the building of said road.

R. C. Warlener, of Baker City, who has been recommended to the supervisor of the census for mining statistician for the Second census district of Oregon, is thoroughly posted on the mines in that district. With his knowledge regarding the mines and mining he is amply qualified to discharge the duties of his office in a creditable manner.

The woman that was found on the Nehalem mountain with the body of a dead boy some time ago, and who has been stopping at the poor farm of Washington county, put on her old clothes opened the door and, taking an ax, left for parts unknown. She tried to induce one of the inmates to go with her, but he preferred to stay at this time of the year.

Yesterday evening the Willamette at this point, says the Salem *Statesman* of the 7th, registered over nine feet of water above the low water mark, being a rise of more than five feet since the evening before. A little more rise and the flouring mill will have to shut down. No very great rise is expected, even though the signal officers said there would be a big one the second week of March.

One of the most enthusiastic school meetings ever held in Eugene has just occurred. It was voted to build a $12,000 schoolhouse the coming summer in the west part of town, and the necessary tax was levied. The sum of $900 was also voted to buy another lot for school purposes in the east part of town. There are now in Eugene 1069 children between 4 and 20 by the exact census just taken.

The *West Oregonian* publisher does not find altogether smooth sailing on the sea of journalism. Having commented upon the high freight charges between Myrtle Point and the bay, the transportation company dumped his patent insides off en route, which compels him to issue a half sheet, with a wooden head. Then comes numbers of his subscribers and order their papers stopped, informing him that they did not subscribe for half sheets.

The farmers of this vicinity, says the Weston *Leader*, could with profit to themselves combine together and erect an elevator for the handling and storage of grain. By running it on the co-operative plan, they could save to themselves the profits that go to the elevator companies, which is no inconsiderable amount, otherwise they would not invest their capital in such enterprises. An elevator, a pork packery, and an agricultural implement depot, managed on the co-operative plan, would be a big thing for our farmers.

WASHINGTONIANA.

The Indian ponies on the reservation near Yakima have been dying very fast this winter. One Indian, who entered the winter with 128 head of cayuses, reports that he has but forty-nine left, and they are reduced to mere shadows.

At low tide the clam-diggers are busy on the flats in front of Ilwaco, where the clams are numerous and fat. A few years ago no such thing as a clam was to be found in Baker's bay, while now the supply seems to be inexhaustible.

Six more of the bodies of the Indians, including that of the chief, who were drowned while crossing from Mud Bay to Saanich, have been picked up on the beach at Mud Bay. The chief's body was badly disfigured, but could be recognized. Two of the bodies have not yet been found.

The longest session of court ever held in Whatcom county was the one just closed. It lasted twenty-two days, and more than one-fourth of all the cases ever tried in that county since it has had a district court were tried during this session. An average of about six cases were considered and tried per day.

Recently at Anacortes a large tree standing near the northeast corner of the Glenwood hotel broke off about mid-way, and the upper half dropped through the roof of the hotel and lodged in the middle of a room on the second floor, standing erect. It looks as though a tree had grown up in the house. No one was injured by the accident.

The appointment of Mr. W. H. Snell to the office of prosecuting attorney of Pierce county, vice Tremont Campbell, appointed to the position of the superior court, was a great surprise to the members of the Tacoma bar, says the *Daily News*. It was supposed by a majority of the members that S. C. Mills or Wm. Lee Lovell with that official mantle, while not those were freely elevated on behalf of W. H. Campbell.

No one ever tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a cough without being satisfied with the result.

Kidd's Cough Cure 3 cents a quarter. Will cure coughs, colds and sore throat.

CABLE NOTES.

Rich English Sportsman Beats a Woman.

LONDON, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—A warrant was applied for to-day for the arrest of Baird, a sporting man who goes under the name of Abingdon. It is charged that he struck Gladys Leslie, sister of George Giddens, an actor, across the back, and then violently on the mouth with his clinched fist. Gladys fell, and Abingdon hit her again behind the ear as she was falling, and kicked her while she was on the ground. The blow in the mouth knocked out several teeth. Baird is a very rich ironmaster, with an income of three-quarters of a million dollars a year. He is London's most liberal patron of sport, and owns a stable at New Market next in size to that of the Duke of Portland.

The Murder of Young Benwell.

CHELTENHAM, England, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—Inquiries show that the last letter received by Colonel Benwell from his son was dated February 14, and was from Niagara Falls. Later he received a letter from Burchell, in which he stated that Benwell was well and cheerful and anxious to conclude a partnership immediately, so as to come in for immediate profits. The letter bears the Niagara Falls postmark and is dated February 20, three days after the murder. Colonel Benwell knew such a letter could not have been inspired by his son, as he had impressed upon him the necessity of full time to investigate. Benwell took out a large bill, but could not have had much money on him when murdered. He, however, had a fair amount of jewelry.

Jack the Ripper in Moscow.

MOSCOW, March 7.—A ghastly tragedy has come to light in this city. A parcel was left at the residence of Prince Dolgorenkoff, which upon examination was found to contain the head of a woman. With the parcel was an anonymous note, saying: "This is our first exploit. We will soon outdo 'Jack the Ripper.'" It is believed the woman was killed for betraying nihilists.

Christian Rivalry in Uganda.

ZANZIBAR, March 7.—Mwanga, King of Uganda, who, after being deposed and driven from the country, returned, and with the aid of missionaries conquered the rebels, has resumed authority in Uganda. He has proclaimed himself a Christian and given the principal posts to Protestants and Catholics, and a dangerous rivalry has sprung up between them.

Making the Duke's Prison a Palace.

PARIS, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—A carload of furniture, carpets, curtains, books and bric-a-brac has been sent to Clairvaux for the use of the imprisoned Duke of Orleans.

Ladies Are the Best Judges

In all matters connected with the toilet. They have decided that SOZODONT is what they will have. "When a woman will, she will, you may depend on't; and when she won't, she won't, there's an end on it." This accounts for the popularity of SOZODONT.

An Ice Tower.

There is a new Eiffel tower on the banks of the Neva, near St. Petersburg, constructed entirely of 30,000 blocks of ice, with restaurants, observation platforms and other attractions. It is 100 feet high.

Avoid harsh purgative pills. They make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and cure you.

Atlantic Ocean Travel.

For rates and steamer reservations call at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

MEETING NOTICE.

Canton Portland No. 1.—Chevaliers of this Canton are requested to meet at I. O. O. F. Temple Monday next at 1:30 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of instruction in the school of tactics. By order

J. T. MOORE, Capt.

Schwab Bros., Printing and Litho. Co. Lowest Prices. 112 and 114 Front st.

NEW TO-DAY.

LIT SHOWS A FEW PATTERN CLOAKS from Paris. 7mch

NEW PIANOS TO RENT AT THE ROBLING'S CHASE MUSIC HOUSE, 71 Morrison street.

TYPEWRITING CHEAP—128 FIRST ST., REAL Estate Exchange. Tele. 506. Central Bureau.

LIT OPENED TO-DAY ONE SOLID CASE real Camel's hair, in colors and shades. 5mch

FOR SALE—TWO SEA TIFUL HOMES IN ALbina. Hughes, Brown & Co., 72 Washington st.

LIT HAS NOW A FULL LINE OF MISSES and children's cape, jackets and traveling cloaks.

240 ACRES HEAVY TIMBER SCHOOL LAND located in Polk county $750. 9 Morrison st.

H. B. LITT WILL USE THREE WINDOWS for the display of extreme French fishes. 7mch

TYPEWRITING—NO. 2 WASHINGTON ST. Phone 848. W. A. RIDDELL, Stenog. 20tjan

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS or approved security. G. R. BEDMAN, 92 2d st.

FOR RENT—MODERN HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS and basement; completed in ten days. L. H. THOMPSON & CO. 5mch

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM FOR PORTland or East Portland city property. Apply 92 Second st. 20jan

COOK STOVES—$7, $10, $12, AT O'REILLY'S, Third and Morrison. Crockery and lamps to suit the stoves. 20jan

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME IN FULTON Park. Call at once. Hughes, Brown & Co., 72 Washington st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER BLOCK, CORner, Sept cottage, Nob Hill; rare bargain. L. E. THOMPSON & CO. 3mch

WANTED—MEN TO CLEAR STREETS. DON'T we tell miles understand business. SHERMAN D. BROWN, 13 Morrison st. 2mch

GET YOUR TYPEWRITING DONE CHEAP at COLVIN & SMITH'S, N. W. cor. First and Alder. Telephone No. 273. 4mch

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME SUITE OF FURnished rooms, with board, in fine location. Address A. F. Bee or Oregonian. 8mch

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GRAFTERS FOR outside work. W. S. FAILING, Railroad Nursery, Hawthorne ave., East Portland. 6mch

WE CAN PLACE $2000 FOR 8 MONTHS, ON gilt-edged security, bearing 10 per cent interest. W. O. STEEL & CO., 141 Morrison st. 6mch

LITT'S DISPLAY OF EXTREME NEW IDEAS of robes costing 500 francs are in the window to-day, none in Amer ca like them. 8mch

DO YOU KNOW MADELEVILLE LOTS ARE covered with choice fruit bearing trees? Lots $100. Apply at Hamilton's office, 1 Morrison st. 6mch

FOR $25 WILL TEACH YOU IN 10 DAYS TO make to time a portrait, as ever hung upon a wall. Room 3, 214 N. st., bet. Fifth and Sixth, E. Portland.

R. A. ANDERSON, WHOLESALE CANDY manufacturer, No. 124 First st., bet. Clay and Market. Country orders solicited. Telephone 612. 7

REMOVAL—O'REILLY'S STOVE STORE WILL remove about March 10, to 249 First st., bet. Main and Madison, where they will be pleased to see all their old customers. 21feb

$5500, 7½ ACRES ADJOINING PITTENger addition to Albina on the south, suitable for platting. WEST & SLEARMAN, 12 Stark st., Portland, Or. 16th

WANTED—A GOOD ENERGETIC REAL ESTate salesman, or one who is not afraid to get out and talk to people about property to sell. SHERMAN D. BROWN & CO., 72 Washington st. 1

WANTED — GENTLEMAN WITH SMALL capital will find a good opening to associate himself in a well-established and good-paying business. Address Chance, care Oregonian. 8mch

TWO HOUSES AND LOT ON NOB HILL FOR sale; rents, would return over 10 per cent interest. For location, price and terms apply to E. V. Andrews & Co., 25 Third st. 5mch

FOR SALE—CONTRACT EXPIRES IN 11 days. 6-room house in E. Portland; cistern, fixtures, blinds, etc. Address J. Bidwell, Room 1, N. Front st. 4 days. 8mch

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM ON STREET 32 feet frontage 24 feet in depth, very cheap; has steam heating apparatus. Apply to W. S. Failing, Gen. E. Railway, room 2, N. E. cor. First and Alder.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO PLAYER, either lady or gentleman; one who can sing preferred; steady job for the right person. Apply to the Steinway Piano House, Williams ave., cor. Grand st., Albina.

FOR SALE—THE BEST 10-ACRE TRACT FOR a suburban home on the south slope of Mount Tabor; Portland water; best soil; fine view; 1 mile from center; 5 cents fare. BACON & SON, 24 Stark st. 8mch

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS 37 BIRD LANE, Albina, $2300; 6 lots in Bird Lane, $2000; 2 lots in Albina, $2000; 6 lots in Bird Lane, $1800; 2 lots in Albina, $1800. Inquire of GUY P. RUSSELL, Room 2, N. E. cor. First and Alder.

FIVE DOLLARS DOWN AND $5.00 per month buys 40 acres of choice Oregon land for $100. The Western Oregon Land & Investment Co., 128½ First st., rooms 1 and 2.

5½ ACRES 3 MILES WEST OF Portland; 3 acres in garden, 2-room house, barn, 70 fruit trees; 3 acres spring and well; all fenced; land perfectly level. Price only $1850; cash required. Remember, will be taking nice wood rockers for $1 00 to-day. Therefore this is a bargain. CARR & GOLDSMITH, S. W. cor. First and Washington, 3 up stairs. 7mch

B. H. HILDEBRAND,

Dealer in Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Telescopes and Opera Glasses. Repairing of fine watches, clocks and jewelry a specialty. Lowest prices consistent with first-class workmanship. 11 Morrison st., bet. First and Yamhill.

FOR SCHOOL CLERK

H. A. ZOLLER.

Thoroughly competent. Has had experience in the business. Legal acquaintance with the duties of the office. Vote for H. A. ZOLLER.

A. S. GIBBS,

CANDIDATE FOR SCHOOL CLERK

For City of Portland.

Election, March 10, 1890.

HIGHLAND PARK—Nearest lots to Portland on installment plan; see ad., 7th page.

TO-DAY.

Extra assortment of choice candies at Saetlan's.

HIGHLAND PARK—should be seen to be appreciated; see ad., 7th page.

FOR ALBINA PROPERTY GO TO Thompson Bros., Albina.

ALBINA REAL ESTATE—MENEFEE BROS., ALBINA.

ACCORDION DRESS PLAITING Works, 264½ First st. 4mch

CHEAP IN PORTTOWN—ACREAGE and W. LACE MAN, Albington Block. 8mch

THE BEST MUSIC HOUSE IN THE city for Estey Organs is Hoyt & Co.'s, 107 First st. Remember the place.

LIVE MEN—NOT AFRAID OF WORK are invited to call at 205½ Second street, or inquire for A. C. Sanford. 3mch

HIGHLAND PARK—15 minutes' ride on Vancouver car. 6 miles; see ad., 7th page.

WOOD ENGRAVING—THE LEWIS & Dryden Printing and Lithographing Co., Front and Stark sts.

THE RIVERSIDE IS THE BEST hotel in East Portland. It is also the cheapest. Board here a month.

MAKE MONEY BY BUYING OUR 40-acre tracts. The Western Oregon Land & Investment Co., 128½ First st., upstairs, room 1. 8mch

HIGHLAND PARK—Elegant spot for homes; call for a free fare; see ad., 7th page.

DR. E. A. JONES, ROOMS 36 AND 38, Fourth and Washington. Diseases of women a specialty. Office hours: 9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 4, 6 to 8 P. M.

SEE HERE! 15 LBS. GRANULATED sugar for $1; flour, per sack, $1; best tomatoes, per doz., 15c. Everything at lowest prices. Give us a trial order. Cash Grocery, 134 Washington st. 4mch

HIGHLAND PARK—Lots 50x100, all cleared, $10 cash, $10 monthly; see ad., 7th page.

WOOD OF ALL KINDS AT THE Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 189. CHAS. SCHADE.

FUEL—THE ONLY PLACE IN THE city where a full supply of all kinds of coals and wood are kept, and H. Telephone 65. Union Fuel Co's. yard Seventh 18jan

MAKE MONEY BY BUYING OUR 40 acre tracts. The Western Oregon Land & Investment Co., 128½ First st., upstairs, room 1. 8mch

MONEY TO LOAN AT THE LOWest rates and on best terms. Interest obtainable upon the security of improved property in the city or country. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 29 First st. 26jan

$10,500 FOR A TEN-ROOM RESIDENCE with all modern improvements, on Main st., near 10th; near the Washington st. car line; 1 lot fine location; very desirable property. WEST & SLEARMAN, 12 Stark st., Portland, Or. 13th

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM, Limburger and Roquefort; Queen Olives, Pickles, Smoked Meats, Ringmeckle Herrings, Kosher Smoked Meats, Tongues, Sausages, Fancy Delicacies and Groceries. MILK M. BAUM, 86 Morrison st.

$1100 CASH, $1000 ON TIME, WILL BUY 60x100 on South Front st., one block of Electric Line; cost frontage.

$2500—30 acres of A 1 land, 8 miles east of river. Call at W. G. JENNINGS', 6 Washington.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN, an educated lawyer preferred, who can give $400 cash and $100 per month, and is not afraid to work; a rare chance for the right man. Address C. M., care Oregonian. 6mch

WHEATLAND LOTS, 100 ONLY, 15 down and $5 per month; no interest; all cleared; high, level and near motor line; 5 cents fare. Also, near stores, schools, church, etc. Best buy in the market. C. W. McKay, 10 Stark st., upstairs, Portland, Oregon.

$2600 A NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE, basement, pantry, bath, lined, plastered and papered; in Sunnyside; 2 blocks from the line; a modern home; $1000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Inquire of owner, TORGLER & WOODCOCK, 209½ First st.

ELECTRICITY STREAMING GENTLY INTO the body will relieve all pain. Self-Cleansing electric body belt, with silver suspensory, cures nervous diseases in 10 days. When all treatment fails see Dr. Self free, room 14, First National Bank, or 58 Sherlock Co., Oregon.

A RARE BARGAIN—5 ACRES IN A TRACT that is now being platted adjoining land that I sold for $1000 per acre, for the unbeatable low price of $400 per acre; only $100 cash; this is the best bargain quite a few months marked. Apply to P. B. Wilcox & Co., 54 Washington st. 8mch

FOR SALE—$2000, LOT 50x100 WITH A NEW 7-room dwelling, in good $ 1 cottage location; will pay 10 per cent on investment. Inquire of owner, 1 to 2 and 5 to 6 at 68 Second st., between Salmon and Main. 8mch

FOR SALE—$2500, LOT 50x100 WITH A NEW 7-room dwelling, in good $ 1 cottage location; will pay 10 per cent on investment. Inquire of owner, 1 to 2 and 5 to 6 at 68 Second st., between Salmon and Main. 8mch

FOR SALE—$2000

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS, SUITABLE for keeping roomers; also 2 rooms for housekeeping to parties without children. 144 First st.

FOR RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, rooms cent. all y l ... Address L. R. ... Oregonian.

3 FURNISHED ROOMS ... 2 ... 3 ... office. Inquire 134 First st.

FOR RENT—LARGE ... two gentlemen. ... Call 159 ...

NICELY FURNISHED ... Seventh st.

FOR RENT—FOUR ... rent $15. ...

FOR RENT—... suite for ... 215 ... cor. sixth ...

FOR RENT—A ... rent in ... 5 ... month ...

THREE SINGLE ... for rent ... No. 5 ... between ...

NICELY ... rent in ... 4 ... (all after ...

NICELY FURNISHED ... at; between ... and H.

FOR RENT—3 ... housekeeping to responsible ... Stone, 6 ...

FOR RENT—NICELY ... room to man and wife ... asked. Address ...

FOR RENT—NICELY ... use of bath ... with board at 201 ...

TWO NICELY ... rent; ... at 212 ... street.

FOR RENT—ONE ... able for ... Washington ...

NEWLY ... bath; ... Washington ...

ROOMS ... No. ... Yamhill.

FOR RENT—NICELY ... single or ... Enquire ... Hotel.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

FOR RENT—FRONT ... and bath; ... $5 and ... Jefferson ...

FOR RENT—TWO ... or without ... Two young ... Eighth and ...

FOR RENT—ROOMS ... from motor ... Jefferson ...

FOR RENT—STORE ... and street ... other business. ...

FOR RENT—AT ALDER ... rooms suitable ... the terminal ... street.

FOR RENT—5-ROOM ... hot and ... Installment Co., ...

TO LET—LARGE ... street; also ... saloon corner ... and Front.

NEW HOTEL FOR RENT ... Thirteen ... Occidental ... site cold ...

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY ... house for rent; ... living; furniture ... Address box ... mouth.

STORE FOR RENT AT 804 ... street between ... Apply ...

FOR RENT—A STORE ON TAYLOR ... Fourth also a ... quire at 183 ...

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COMMERCIAL ... legs dimple ... (7mo) PLATO ...

A FIRST-CLASS ... rent. Address ... Wash.

FOR SALE—BARBER ... business; ... W. A. Scoggin, ...

FOR SALE—ONE ... printing ... Seattle ... Arthur ... Seattle, ...

GENERAL MERCHANDISE ... on Oregon ... where property ... month and ... established ... stock of ... lots of land. ... Co. 141 ...

FOR SALE—THE ... be sold ... Apply ... premises. ...

$175 FISH ... bet. Third ... selling. ... terms cash.

FOR SALE—A ... a respectable ... reasons for ...

FOR SALE—A PAYING ... good locality; ... owning; good ... him to care ...

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED ... good-paying ... young city of ... required, about ... sell. Call ... Address P. ...

FOR SALE ON EASY ... party.—Well-equipped ... Albert Barnes, ...

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE ... cation in Portland; ... the finest ... rooms; very ... at Caledonia ... be willing to ... the country.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND ... 6 ... 6 ... 6

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

STATESMANSHIP IN BENTON.

Hon. John Burnett, of Benton county, is a democratic statesman of credit and renown in that part of the state. He has served as an elector of president and vice president and has been a candidate for representative in congress. Being a relic of old Oregon, as many of the rest of us are, not much has been heard of him during recent years. But now he comes out with a letter to the paper of his county town, in which he states some remarkable things, among them the following, to-wit:

The cunning hand of the money power was seen reaching out from Wall street to manipulate the public debt after the close of the war, and secured the passage of the funding bill in 1870, by which the 5-20 bonds, which amounted to over a thousand million of dollars, and composed the bulk of the public debt, were converted into coin bonds, and the time of payment or redemption deferred until 1920. As a result of this beautiful piece of legislation in behalf of Wall street the government is to-day paying a premium of from 5 to 30 per cent, on their own bonds in the money market, under an order of congress to the secretary of the treasury to purchase a certain amount monthly of the government bonds, with the surplus now in the treasury. Had it not been for this infamous funding bill of 1870, the bulk of the debt would be paid off now. Instead of that, the premiums that have to be paid to the money barons of the East prevent the debt from even being reduced materially.

Mr. Burnett remains to this day a devotee of that philosophy of paying debts by giving your note for them, that was prevalent twenty years ago. It was a simple philosophy, and as beautiful as simple. The government was to pay its debts by issuing its notes for them—its greenback notes bearing no interest and redeemable in nothing. No mines of gold or silver were wanted; the printing presses of the government could turn out more "money" than all the mines that ever existed. What could be the use of delving and toiling and molling when there was so easy a road to wealth?

Mr. Burnett seems to think it a bad thing for the country that its credit is so good that its bonds sell at high premium. This is the result, he complains, of that "infamous legislation" by which it was decreed that the debt of the country should be paid in actual money instead of in promises to pay. But this method of paying debts in good sound currency has its compensations; and among these compensations is the good credit which the country now enjoys, but which Mr. Burnett deplores. As a consequence of honest dealing and rejection of quackery in finance our government is able to get money at 3 per cent., and, moreover, to sell its bonds bearing that interest at a premium. If the method whose rejection Mr. Burnett still deplores had been adopted it couldn't get money at any rate of interest whatever. Through sound finance it has saved on the interest account more money than the whole volume of the original debt; and moreover, "the bulk of the debt" has been paid off, though Mr. Burnett appears not to know it.

Upon another matter our politician of antiquity is badly mixed and muddled. He says:

The New England tariff, which has robbed the producers for over a quarter of a century for the benefit of the manufacturers, has become so intolerable that even the manufacturers are demanding free raw mater ials.

This is phenomenal, amazing. The producers have been robbed for the benefit of the manufacturers of New England during more than a quarter of a century; and now Mr. Burnett proposes to grant the producers relief by yielding to the demand of the manufacturers for free raw materials! That is, wool and iron and coal and salt and copper and lead and lumber, products of the fields, forests and mines of the country, are to be put on the free list at the demand of the manufacturers who have been robbing the producers, in order that they may rob the producers still more; and yet protection is to be continued to the manufacturers themselves. Mr. Burnett well illustrates the dense puzzle-headedness, the strange mental opacity, of his party on this subject. It was hardly worth his while to wake up from a long political sleep to advocate the old greenback doctrine and demand free raw materials for the manufacturers, while protection is continued to them for their manufactured goods. One who is so much concerned about "the robbery of the producers" by the manufacturers ought to know that with the addition of free raw materials to the advantages they derive from protection for their goods the manufacturers would be able to rob the producers much more than now. Hon. John Burnett as a statesman is a survival of an unfruitful past.

FRENCH LAND HOLDINGS.

The extraordinary recuperative power of France has hitherto been explained by economists on the ground that its extensive peasant proprietorship has prevented the monopolization of the soil. The discussions held by the international congresses at Paris last summer revealed, however, that France is not a nation of small land owners, but, on the contrary, suffers from oppressive landlordism. During the French Revolution, by the law of 1790, the lands of the nobles were taxed 800,000,000 of francs. If this tax had remained on the same basis it would produce to-day more than 1,500,000,000 of francs, since the revenue has increased more than five fold, but with the reaction from the revolution came large reductions to landed property. These reductions, between 1797 and 1821, amounted to 85,000,000 francs, and since that time the reductions have been so great that the lands which were taxed 300,000,000 francs in 1790, to-day pay but 120,000,000, although they have enormously increased in value. The landed proprietors to-day are trying to secure to landed estate complete freedom from taxation. The area of ground occupied by these estates that were heavily taxed in 1790 is 50,000,000 hectares (125,000,000 acres), and of this all the land possessed by peasants who cultivate it does not exceed 5,000,000 hectares. In a report published last year, M. Tisserand, director of French agriculture, says: "But our small cultivators, if they form the immense majority of the landed proprietors, are far from cultivating the largest surface of our soil. On the contrary, they occupy but a very small fraction of it. It is, then, an error to believe that the land of France is in the hands of the small cultivators."

The French minister of finance confirms this statement by the following figures:

Size in hectares.	Number of land prop'rs.	Total in hec- tares.	Percent. of number.	Percent. of area.
0 to 2	10,426,868	5,231,456	74.03	10.53
2 to 5	1,894,847	6,016,847	13.47	12.16
5 and over	1,754,805	38,165,001	12.44	77.31
Total	14,075,520	49,393,304	100.00	100.00

In other words, 75 per cent. of the total number of landed proprietors possess only 10 per cent. of the entire area of the country; 13 per cent. of the number of proprietors own 12 per cent. of the area; 12 per cent. of the total number of proprietors possess 77 per cent. of the total area. About nine million hectares are occupied by tenant farmers, and five million by farmers who share the harvest with the proprietors. Nearly nineteen million hectares are cultivated by proprietors, and five million hectares are cultivated by the peasants. But there are proprietors owning more than 100,000 hectares (250,000 acres) devoted to the pleasures of the chase, which pay almost no tax. Baron Rothschild owns more than 500,000 acres which are devoted entirely to the chase. When he buys an estate he demolishes the structures, drives out the inhabitants and his game devour the harvests of his poor neighbors. The value of farm mortgages in France is $1,000,000,000. One-third of France is totally uncultivated; another third yields but half harvests, while the remainder is cultivated under the most oppressive conditions. There is a direct tax on houses, windows, doors, and on all beverages, sugar, tobacco, etc. The result is that cities grow and the country is deserted. Millions of houses here no windows, and millions have but one. Millions of families eat meat but twice or three times a year, living on chestnuts during many months and black bread of a detestable quality. This condensed statement of facts is set forth in ample detail by W. E. Hicks in the February number of the *North American Review*, and is vouched for by him as based upon the latest reports made by various official commissions to the French government.

A BLACK STATE.

The movement among the negroes of the Southwest to found a black state in the territory of Oklahoma is gaining ground and promises to become very serious. It started in one of the negro counties of Kansas and spread throughout that state and into Missouri and Arkansas. It has inspired the formation of two black societies, one political, called the Free Grand Independent Brotherhood, and the other an Oklahoma immigration society. It has been so far effective in influencing emigration that there are believed to be already over 20,000 negroes in Oklahoma and as many more on the way. There is a strong movement for the appointment of a negro named McCabe as governor of the territory, and an organized determination among the blacks to control its elective offices. In short, they propose to make Oklahoma a negro state, to establish there a refuge for discontented and oppressed black men everywhere in the South, and to test, upon an adequate scale and under favorable conditions, the capacity of the negro for self-government.

This is evidence of a commendable ambition on the part of the black race, and the experiment, if fairly tried, will be an interesting one. It may point out a way to the solution of the troublesome race problem. It can do no more than point out the way. It cannot afford anything approaching a complete solution, however successful. Oklahoma is too small a territory to become a refuge for the swarming black population of the South, and to relieve the states of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts from the constant menace of its pressure and increase. There are six million negroes in the South now, and the race is wonderfully prolific when it has half a chance. The surplus black population of the Southwestern states alone, with its natural increase, would fill Oklahoma to overflowing in less than ten years, if tempted there by the prospect of industrial freedom, social independence and political power. It is said that there will be 50,000 negroes in Oklahoma before the end of the present season. There are probably more than 250,000 negroes in Arkansas, more than 150,000 in Missouri, and more than 50,000 in Kansas. Half a million blacks could be poured into Oklahoma from the Mississippi valley, without drawing on the Gulf or South Atlantic states at all. This is probably more population than it is able to support.

It is clear then, that, while Oklahoma may solve the race problem for the southwest, it cannot solve it for the states where it is most urgent and menacing. It may absorb the negro population of Missouri and Arkansas, but it can do nothing for Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina. These states must work out their own salvation or destruction, as the event may decide. But if the Oklahoma experiment shall prove a success, it may advance the solution of the problem in the Gulf states by pointing out a way. The example of a successful, self-governing black community in the Southwest will be an inspiration and a guide for the blacks of the Southeast. If the negro conquest of Oklahoma shall be accomplished without violence or oppression, simply, lawfully, by force of the natural rule of the dominion of the majority, and, if the blacks, having gained political power, shall demonstrate that the education of the generation since the war has taught them to use it wisely and honestly, with due respect to the rights of the minority, to the rights of property and the requirements of social order, the influence of their example upon the condition of the negroes in other states will be prodigious.

On the one hand, the blacks themselves will be stimulated to orderly self-assertion and the legal enforcement of the right of the majority. On the other, the sole pretext and justification of the present white rule of oppression and injustice will be removed. The whites of the South have declared that there is no alternative between suppression of the negro vote and social chaos till the country half believes them, and tolerates the denial of political rights to one-tenth of the population of the country. The proof in Oklahoma that the negro is fit for self-government will break down this plea, deprive the Southern whites of the sympathy and tolerance of national public opinion. It is unlikely that the national government will again interfere in the internal affairs of the Southern states, unless it is to suppress violence or preserve social order. But if the negroes in the states where the black race is in the majority, encouraged by the example of a self-governing black state in the Southwest, shall develop organizing faculty, political vigor and self-restraint enough to assert their right to adequate political representation in local affairs, without threatening social order or endangering individual rights, the United States will probably see to it that they are not thwarted by violent or dishonest means. If the blacks in the states where they are in a majority show themselves strong enough to get, and intelligent enough to exercise political power, the whites will have to put up with it or get out.

A PERPLEXING QUESTION.

The Apaches, held as prisoners at Mount Vernon barracks, are making about as much trouble for those who have the matter of their disposal in charge as they made for General Crook when in pursuit of them in their native wilds. The house committee on Indian affairs is suffering from a plethora rather than lack of advice from Indian fighters of the nation, each of whom has very decided ideas about what should be done with the red ruffians who so long inspired terror in the border settlers of Arizona and New Mexico. General Crook and sundry members of his staff believe that these Indians can be removed with entire safety to Fort Sill; General Miles demurs and expresses the opinion that a place more remote from the scenes of their former bloody exploits is demanded, of justice and safety. Settlers of Arizona and New Mexico, who were for years affrighted by these marauding savages agree with General Miles and protest against the proposed removal to Fort Sill as a menace to their homes. These two generals, renowned as Indian fighters in the Far West, having had their say, General Howard thinks it but fair that he should be heard on the subject, and the wearied committee, through its chairman, responds somewhat sharply to his demand, saying, in effect that the committee does not care to hear anything further of what has taken the form of a controversy between the generals first named and a warm championship of each by their friends, adding that the good of the Indians and that which is deemed fair to the settlers of the territories named will govern the action of the committee in the premises.

The people of the West appreciate the sturdy good sense embodied in this answer. If it is folly for people who have suffered from the wanton acts of Geronimo and his predatory horde to be afraid to have these ruthless Apaches again quartered in their vicinity, it is surely folly for those who know nothing of them by experience to fear them, and this fear is the basis of every plea made against having them quartered elsewhere. It would be but natural for the Indians to feel more aggressive in their old haunts than in any new location to which they might be assigned. The committee charged with the perplexing duty of locating a vicious band of savages, whom the world could well spare but for whom humanity must find room, shows a commendable spirit in declaring that the fears of the settlers of New Mexico and Arizona form an element which, whether well grounded or not, the committee is in justice bound to consider in relocating these Indians.

PARNELL'S CASE.

In the struggle in the house of commons on the report of the Parnell committee, the Gladstonians have the government partly completely on the hip. When the London *Times* published the letters forged by Pigott, and imputed their authorship to Parnell, he denied in parliament this charge, and asked for the appointment of a committee to investigate the facts and inflict a penalty on the libeler. The government denied this request, which Mr. Gladstone said had never been refused since the days of James the Second, and substituted a committee of three tory judges, who were empowered not only to investigate the specific question raised by Parnell, but the whole history of the Home Rule movement. Mr. Parnell also brought an action against the London *Times* for libel in imputing to him the authorship of the letters forged by Pigott, and that newspaper has admitted its guilt and paid Parnell by way of damages the sum of $25,000.

The *Times* had always cultivated accuracy with great care, and its consequent weight and authority was terribly shaken and impaired by its unscrupulous treatment of Parnell, but its dishonesty and injustice has been imitated and even surpassed by the government majority in parliament. The judges composing the Parnell commission in their report absolve Parnell of the charge that he entered into a conspiracy whose aim was the absolute independence of Ireland. It absolves Parnell of the charge of insincerity in his denunciation of the Phœnix Park murders, and finds that the fac-simile letter upon which this charge was based is a forgery; that there is no foundation for the charge that Parnell was intimate with any of the so-called invincibles or that he helped one of them with money to escape from justice. The commission finds that Parnell and his associates did not incite any persons to the commission of any crime beyond boycotting; that they did not make payments for the purpose of inciting persons to commit crime, and that they did not subscribe to testimonials for notorious criminals or associate with them. The judges found that Parnell and his associates combined in 1879 to promote an agrarian agitation against the payment of agricultural rents. This Parnell has never denied and it was due to this agitation that Irish rents have twice been cut down by the land courts. The judges found that Parnell and his associates circulated the *Irish World*, received money collected for the Land League by the paper, but that Parnell or any of his associates knew that the Clan-na-Gael controlled the American branch of the Land League is denied by the commission. The commission acquit Parnell of all the charges against him, save that he was guilty of encouraging boycotting, and the judges call a combination to promote boycotting a criminal conspiracy.

Of course this report of the tory Parnell judicial commission places the government party and their organ the *Times* in the humiliating position of those who go forth wool-gathering and come home shorn. If the government accepts the report of its judicial commission, and its definition of boycotting as a criminal conspiracy it is logically bound to move for the expulsion of Parnell and his co-respondents from the house of commons. Of course the government party will not dare to do this, but its failure to do it is clear proof that the government dare not accept the responsibility of expelling Parnell and his associates, who are by their own confession guilty of encouraging boycotting, which is legally defined as a criminal conspiracy. The English public do not believe that advising boycotting is a criminal conspiracy, and until they do, the expulsion of Parnell and his party would be fatal to the tory party at the next parliamentary election. Indeed it is by no means certain that the government could carry all its present friends with it on a motion for expulsion. The liberal unionists would, as a matter of political expediency, hesitate to vote with the government for expulsion. The utter collapse of the charges again st Parnell, preferred by the *Times*, and investigated by a tory commission, has so completely vindicated the home rule leader that the O'Shea divorce proceedings, in which Parnell is charged with adultery, are likely to die an ignominious death.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

The postage department of the United States, after a year's careful attention to the various details involved in the change has finished a complete revision of the designs and styles of postage stamps used in the prepayment of postage on matter carried through the mails. In a circular letter sent out several weeks ago, Postmaster-General Wanamaker gave notice that all first-class offices throughout the country would be supplied with these new stamps on the 22d of February, excepting the new four and five cent stamps which will be delayed for a short time on account of difficulty in getting acceptable portraits of Lincoln and Grant, which are to adorn the stamps of these denominations. Owing to the large number of old stamps still outstanding the new will not come into general use for some time, as the department requires postmasters to dispose of the old stock first.

The new series is comprised of the same denominations now in use, to meet the present rates of postage, differing somewhat in form and greatly in color from those with which the public has so long been familiar, and being about one-eighth smaller. These stamps bear the familiar features of men eminent in American politics and statesmanship, and whether they pay the simple toll on messages sent from friend to friend in neighboring villages, or insure the delivery of tidings from the loved ones at home to the wanderer in foreign lands, they will be recognized by these historical portraits as loyally and distinctively American.

The one-cent stamps contain a profile bust after Rubricht, of Benjamin Franklin, printed in ultra-marine blue; on the two-cent stamps is a profile bust of George Washington, after Houdon, looking to the left, in an oval disc printed in carmine; the three-cent follows with a bust of Andrew Jackson, after Powers, printed in purple; the four-cent contains a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, after a photograph from life, three-quarters face printed in chocolate; from the five-cent stamp the well-remembered face of Grant looks out printed in light-brown.

Upon the 6-cent stamp the face of Garfield will appear, the color not having yet been decided upon, while from the 10-cent stamp the features of Daniel Webster look out from a setting of milrel-green. Those of Henry Clay, from an old daguerreotype, appear on the 15-cent stamp, which is deep bluish color; a profile bust of Thomas Jefferson, framed in black, adorns the 85-cent, while the 90-cent stamp is gorgeous in brilliant orange, and stately with a portrait of Commodore Perry.

The labor of arranging for this new issue of postage stamps has been perplexing and arduous in detail, and the work has been entirely under the supervision of Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen. Forty-four million stamps of the new issue were ordered previous to the date at which they were placed on sale in the principal post-offices, aggregating in value about $781,823. The entire issue may be said to be appropriate in design, artistic in coloring and suggestive of a republic's veneration for those who have been renowned in its history, fully justifying the boast that the postage stamps of the United States discount in beauty those of any other nation.

Readers of THE OREGONIAN are probably thoroughly tired of the complicated controversy over the alleged change of an important word in a law passed by the territorial legislature of Washington when Judge Struve was secretary of state. But the earnestness of the main parties to the controversy is so creditable to them both that THE OREGONIAN cannot deny them space in its columns, though it will rejoice with the weary public when they have said their last words. It was Judge Struve's delicate sense of personal honor that led him to attach so much importance to the injurious interpretations his enemies placed upon the reference to this incident in the Olympia correspondence of THE OREGONIAN, in which we are sure no offensive imputation upon him personally was intended. It is the high sense of professional responsibility of our correspondent which leads him to take too seriously the somewhat vigorous language which Judge Struve used in vindicating his own integrity. It will be observed that THE OREGONIAN correspondent justifies the confidence we expressed in his motives and intention in a previous reference to this subject, by disclaiming any purpose to charge Judge Struve with personal responsibility for the alleged improper act. It will be observed, too, that he completely vindicates himself from the charge made in published letters by various persons, of misrepresenting them in newspaper interviews. Now that everybody is vindicated, we trust, in the public interest, that the subject may be buried. It may be proper to add, though hardly necessary, after what has been said before, that the confidence of THE OREGONIAN in the honesty and integrity of its correspondent's motives has not been disturbed by this incident, in the smallest degree.

The august United States senate is trying to find out how its secrets get out and devising ways and means to stop the leak. The committee appointed for that purpose has come to the conclusion that newspaper reporters and correspondents understand that they are there to get the news, but all of the arts, including threats of imprisonment, that have been brought to bear upon these newsgatherers have failed to make them tell how they got hold of certain precious secrets of the star chamber. The people look on and enjoy the discomfiture of the senate. The idea that that body has no business to have any secrets is not a new one. It is the servant of the people and the master has a right to know what the servant is doing and how he employs his time. Besides, the effort is useless. The modern newspaper correspondent is paid to get news and as a rule he diligently earns his salary. He is smarter at unearthing the alleged secrets of the senate chamber than the average senator is in concealing them, and he is greatly aided in the pursuit of his calling by the fact that there are a good many senators who don't believe in the secret sessions of the senate. Ask the reporter to tell who told him and he treats the question as the impertinence that it is, smilingly refusing to answer and showing not the slightest uneasiness at threats of imprisonment. The easiest, cheapest and best way out of this ridiculous muddle is to open the senate doors and make no pretense of secrecy.

The National Woman's Industrial League has petitioned congress asking that two women be placed on the world's fair committee. There will be wisdom as well as justice in granting this request. There are many things pertaining to woman's special line of work concerning which men would be as awkward and inefficient as is a committee of men charged with the duty of awarding prizes at a baby show or investigating the management of a "baby home." Women have their "sphere." There is no doubt of that. So also men have theirs, and each blunders foolishly and needlessly in invading the special domain of the other.

The announcement that Bismarck is to retire does not create the consternation that it would have created in former years. The empire that cannot fill the place of a single man in the event of his death or retirement does not belong to this wide-awake, aggressive and progressive era. Certainly no one imagines that the welfare of Germany hinges on the service of one man, though the folly of one, providing he is emperor, might interrupt its prosperity for a time.

Rain to the south of us, rain to the north of us and such a downpour upon our very heads yesterday afternoon has justified the belief, for a few minutes that the windows of heaven had opened. Streams in Northern California are rising rapidly, and fresh landslides are reported in the Siskiyous. The Willamette is rising, but fears of a serious freshet are not entertained as the rains are not constant.

The fideland bill is back where it was two days ago. The friends of the measure completed Thursday were overconfident and blundered, and it lacked one vote of a majority on its final passage. It is hoped by the friends of the principle involved in this bill that the vote can be reconsidered and the bill passed.

The average price of members of the North Dakota legislature appears to be $3000. This is what the Louisiana lottery is said to have paid, and it got nothing for it either.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, writes an almost illegible hand. It is said that this eccentricity disguises some equally eccentric spelling.

Senator Sherman is to deliver the oration over the remains of the late Minister Pendleton, upon the occasion of the obsequies in Music hall, Cincinnati.

Mrs. Harrison is to be summoned as a witness in the criminal court of Washington in the case of a woman accused of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Senator Quay is having good luck in Florida as a fisherman, but he still suffers from insomnia. He will sleep better now that he finds that he and Platt have killed New York's chances for the world's fair.

Miss Pauncefote, the eldest daughter of the British Minister at Washington, has done much, by her personal example, to make walking a fashionable as well as a capital pastime among the girls of that city.

Ex-Governor George S. Boutwell is one of the grand old men of Massachusetts. Last January he passed his 73d birthday. One day last week he made a ten hours' speech before the supreme court of Washington in a patent case involving $600,000. He has entirely withdrawn from politics.

According to Kirk Munroe, in his article in this month's *Scribner's*, there is now existing in the Florida Everglades a band of Seminole Indians whose existence is legally unknown and who, in consequence have no rights under the law that a white man is bound to respect. This is a big country.

Leo XIII is just now absorbed in the interesting but somewhat gloomy task of superintending the making of his tomb, which, together with the monument belonging thereto, he is anxious to have completed during his lifetime. When finished it will consist of a large sepulchral urn, on which the life size statue of the pope is placed. At either side of this urn are two colossal statues representing religion and justice. The statues are of Carrara marble, and the urn of porphyry. Three years will still be required to complete it and it is to cost $50,000.

A new piece of fiction by Jules Verne will shortly be published. It contains a satire on modern mining speculators. The author makes his hero purchase mining rights at the north pole, in a country so much frozen that it can not be developed. The company is formed to turn the world around, bringing the north pole into the region of the tropics and turning the universe upside down.

It is not generally known that Secretary Tracy has the use of only one eye. Tracy taught school one winter in his youth at Cawunua, a portion of the village of Oswego, N. Y. It was a rough crowd of children he presided over. One day Tracy gave a youngster a whipping, which the big boys thought too severe. Ink bottles, books, bricks, and other missiles were hurled at the teacher, who pluckily stood his ground. A boy named Wesley Tappin threw a slate in such a way that a corner of the frame penetrated Tracy's eye. This ended the fight. Tracy was so badly injured that the school was adjourned and he never returned to it.

Personal Mention.

C. H. Dodd is expected home to-day or to-morrow.

A. C. Sheldon, of the Burlington, returned yesterday from a tour through Montana.

J. A. LeScourt, of the Willamette Iron Works, has gone east over the Union Pacific.

B. C. Kingsbury, a prominent mining man of Montana, came in on the Santa Rosa yesterday and leaves this morning for Butte.

Mr. J. E. Shephard, the Oregon Immigration Board's enterprising California agent, of 506 Battery street, San Francisco, is in the city, having arrived up on the Santa Rosa.

Passengers to Arrive.

OVERLAND.

Northern Pacific—Passed Elliston, Mont., yesterday on train No. 1: E. J. Clark, S. Ensconder, M. A. Fentin, Mrs. Thomas S. Carren, H. H. Haner, R. F. Myers, T. H. Plumridge and family, Miss Clara Conway, Miss Mollie Willis, Miss Bettie Patterson, Mr. C. W. Robinson, L. P. J. Hunt, A. B. Stewart, W. [illegible] Bird, E. F. Anderson and wife, E. Brandege, Miss Blanche Furt, J. E. Buckley, M. H. Frame, G. H. Haron, Mrs. W. C. Stanley, E. Jinks, Frank L. Davis, Mrs. P. Bageton, John Froham, J. R. Chadwick, S. W. Wall and fifty-two second-class.

Northern Pacific—Passed Elliston, Mont., March 6: L. C. Dittman, J. H. Stone, Mrs. E. J. Fishback, Mrs. M. G. Denton, J. L. Coly, A. G. Lester, H. C. Wallace, J. J. Brill and wife, H. J. Florence and wife, C. F. Goddard and wife, C. B. Lackman, A. Goodman, O. Meyer, R. Smith, Mrs. H. M. Martin, D. Corburn, E. L. Ellis and wife, and twenty second-class.

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS.

IMPORTANT CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

Pendleton Tribune: It is very probable that one of the most important issues in the campaign in this state will be the usury law, for the repeal of which there is a growing and universal demand. Almost every paper in the state, irrespective of politics, is favoring such action on the part of the next legislature and as the press represent the people, it is presumed that the people want it repealed. The people in this end of the state have certainly good reasons for desiring it.

THE POLITICAL POT BOILING.

Yamhill county Herald: And now the political pot has commenced its boiling and sizzling, and if it don't be very careful it will boil clear over the top. The Salem *Democrat* and *Journal* are engaged in a war of words over politics. Maybe they know what they are trying to get at, but most of the people do not.

CREEK OF THE NORTHWEST DRUMMER.

Vancouver Independent: Two drummers had their cheeks and ears frozen in the Palouse country last week. This is proof that it was the most severe weather ever experienced there, as nothing before has ever faced the cheek of a northwest coast drummer.

SUCH CRITICISM IS RECOMMENDATION.

Ellensburgh Register: The Yakima *Herald*, a rampant exponent of democracy, came out last week in a vicious attack on Congressman Jno. L. Wilson. The adverse criticism of such papers as the *Herald* is the best recommendation a public man can have.

WHERE IS SALEM?

Oregon City *Enterprise*: Why does the Salem *Statesman* advertise thus at the head of its editorial column "The only newspaper in the state north of Portland that receives the association state dispatches direct." Where is Salem, anyhow?

BAGGING MATERIAL.

PORTLAND, March 7.—[TO THE EDITOR.]—Your discussion of "Material for Bagging" was very interesting to me and an old German farmer who has had the opportunity as well by a thoroughly theoretic study as by practice in several countries in Europe and the states of the Union to advert his mind on this thing, begs to add a few lines to the matter.

At first I have to say to the Pomona Grange of Marion county the culture of jute is bound only to countries having absolutely tropical climate. The home of jute are the bottom lands of the large rivers Indus and Ganges, East Indies, and the cultivation of them in Brazil and West Indies is not by many as it would be able to contest East Indians' control of the jute market.

Hopping all plants, known till now, having there fit for spinning and weaving purposes, there is only the flax which will grow in an Oregon climate. The flax culture in Oregon could be very productive, as well of seed as of fiber, and would be connected with the establishment of manufactories of the material.

The flax raising countries in Europe are especially Ireland, Belgium, the Baltic provinces of Germany and Russia, and the mountainous parts of Austria and Bavaria. Belgium is told to be the best European flax-raising country, and Germany has in different places experimental farming stations, giving the people instructions after the Belgian standard, how to plant and how to tend to flax till it grows fit for spinning purposes.

The soil of Oregon and the climate, as I know by several years farming here myself, would be really fit for flax, and the culture would become to resources of the state, very important ones.

EMIL PFAFF.

The Attack on Judge Struve.

Seattle Press.

When Judge Struve was attacked in the news columns of the Portland OREGONIAN and Tacoma *Globe*, in relation to what was alleged to be an alteration in a bill passed by the territorial legislature a number of years ago, no one gave it credence, and no one seriously expected that Judge Struve would go farther than to simply deny the charge. But he did go farther and completely disproved the charge. Editor Scott of THE OREGONIAN editorially deplores the fact that his paper inadvertently gave circulation to the outrageous report. We have no doubt the Tacoma *Globe* will do likewise.

The *Post-Intelligencer*, however, not content with the complete exoneration of Judge Struve makes a brutal attack upon two young correspondents in Olympia, and suggests that they both be recalled.

Now, while the association of Judge Struve's name with the reports referred to was a gross mistake, and showed lack of careful investigation, the real foundation for the story published was worthy of the attention of any correspondent. Henry E. Reed, THE OREGONIAN correspondent at Olympia, is recognized by all fair-minded newspaper men in the Northwest as a most industrious and efficient correspondent. His aptitude and cleverness early attracted attention and his services were sought by THE OREGONIAN, and he now fills to the satisfaction of his employers the very position which the editor of the *Post-Intelligencer* formerly filled.

This public has an interest in this matter, as upon the intelligent, assiduous and fearless efforts of the newspaper men, the public depends for very much of its information.

Ellensburgh School Matters.

Ellensburgh Register.

Our public school board is subjected to considerable adverse criticism in their action in deciding not to reopen the public school until new buildings are constructed. In a conversation with one of the directors, we are satisfied they have acted wisely. He says: "It would cost the district $1000 per month to complete the term. We have $6630 of the five mill tax to be used to pay the teachers whose salaries are in arrears to that amount. We will receive $2500 insurance, probably, this together with the ten mill tax when collected will enable us to rebuild on our lot, and sufficient to put up suitable building for present purposes." When we have a law granting permission to bond the district for school purposes, we may expect to have our school facilities equal to any demand, and not till then.

Condition of Garfield County Farmers.

Tacoma Ledger.

The prospects for farmers around Pomeroy are very gloomy. Feed is exhausted in many localities. It is stated that farms north of the Spokane River are completely out of hay and straw. They are cutting down trees and the cows and horses live on the twigs and bark. It is a dire upon which the animals cannot long survive. The reports that were coming in just prior to the last severe and protracted storm in reference to the condition and loss of cattle and horses were of the most serious and discouraging character. Throughout Lincoln and Douglas counties the percentage of loss was very large. Some localities suffered more than others. Stock running at large was almost completely wiped out, while even where animals were fed there was considerable loss. The last storm, followed by cold weather, will add heavily to the death rate, and already great losses are reported. At the time of this last storm the cattle and horses that escaped through January were emaciated and in no condition to stand further cold weather. It is feared that a great majority of these animals will succumb. Again, those who have been feeding are almost out of hay, and should the snow remain much longer even the cattle that have had the advantages of care will starve.

A Female Lawyer's Weapon.

New York Herald.

There was an exciting scene in Justice Bridgwell's court at the Armory in Chicago recently, when Miss Kate Kane, a female lawyer somewhat distinguished for her ability to take care of herself, stood up for her rights. She had a case in court and was sitting at the table provided for lawyers when the colored janitor of the building, who didn't know her, ordered her away. "Go away!" indignantly ordered Miss Kane, who is quite large and muscular.

"You get out, I say!" repeated the janitor.

"I will not; get away from me."

At this the colored man stepped to the side of the lawyer and was about to take hold of her when she drew back and struck him a violent blow in the mouth with her overshoe. Before he recovered from his surprise he received another blow in the face, this time between the eyes. Then clay clinched.

Attorneys, policemen, detectives and reporters jumped to the rescue and hauled the janitor before a bonor, who fined him $5 for contempt of court. He paid it and was ordered to keep out of the courtroom thereafter. Miss Kane had the sympathy of everybody who saw the row. Some years ago she threw a glass of water into the face of a Milwaukee judge whose decision didn't suit her.

She Had Been There Before.

Scottish American.

Some Edinburgh students on a football tour to Glasgow wished to secure a carriage all to themselves. Just as the train was about to start up rushed an old woman, who sought to push her way into the carriage. To deter her one of the students exclaimed:

"My good woman, this is a smoking compartment, don't you know?"

"Weel, weel," returned the old woman, "never mind, I'll mak it dae," and in she went.

"Smoke her out," was the word passed as soon as the train started. Accordingly all the windows were closed fast, every pipe was taken out, and soon the carriage was completely filled with a dense cloud of tobacco smoke. The effect, however, was not all that could have been anticipated. The old woman seemed in the right of enjoyment; but one of the young men began to show decided symptoms of being exceedingly sick. Taking his pipe from his mouth, he leaned back with a dejected air, whereupon the old woman, leaning forward, said in a wheedling tone:

"If ye are done, sir, wi' yer pipe, would ye kindly gie me a bit draw, as I forgot mine in my hurry to catch the train?"

Twain Typewrites an Autograph.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"I hope I shall not offend you; I shall certainly say nothing with the intention to offend you. I must explain myself, however, and I will do it as kindly as I can. What you ask me to do I am asked to do as often as one-half dozen times a week. Three hundred letters a year! One's impulse is to consent freely, but time and necessary occupations will not permit it. There is no way but to decline in all cases, making no exceptions, and I wish to call your attention to a thing which has probably not occurred to you, and that is this: That no man takes pleasure in exercising his trade as a pastime. Writing is my trade, and I exercise it only when I am obliged to. You might make your request of a doctor, or a barber, or a sculptor, and there would be no impropriety in it, but if you ask either of these for a specimen of his trade, his handiwork, he would be justified in rising to a point of order. It would never do fair to ask a doctor for one of his corpses to remember him by."

Chinese Gallantry.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

A secretary of the Chinese embassy in Washington was introduced to a lady, who among other questions asked him: "What virtue do you most highly prize in your women?"

"The virtue of domesticity," was the reply.

"What you do not like your women to move in society much?" she questioned.

"Not at all. Our law even recognizes cause for divorce when a woman—pardon me, madam—is inquisitive and talkative."

"Then I would be in danger of being divorced if I lived in China?" smilingly asked the lady.

"The very day that my country would have the luck to possess a womanly being like you," replied the gallant son of the heavenly realm, "every cause for divorce would be removed from the world."

A Nation of Knights.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

The old remark that Americans are a nation of colonels has lost much of its force, but few realize that we are rapidly becoming a nation of knights. Even now you couldn't throw a stone without hitting a Knight of Labor, or a Knight of Pythias, or a Knight of Honor, or a Knight of the Golden Eagle, or a Knight Templar; or a Knight of the Silver Horn, or a dozen or so other varieties of knights. Now will some plain man arise and tell us why this craze for knighthood is so prevalent in a country where every man is a sovereign, and therefore vastly higher in rank than a knight?

A Quick-Witted Tramp.

Star of Idaho.

A few mornings ago a seedy tramp approached a house in the city of Lewiston and asked for something to eat. The good lady cut a big slice of light bread and in presenting it to the traveler said: "I don't give you this for your sake, but for Jesus' sake." The tramp closely scanned the bread, turning it over and giving it a closer inspection, then gracefully passed it back to the lady and said: "Then for God's sake put a little butter on it." The lady plastered it over with butter and returned the bread to the tourist, who smilingly retreated to the street and took his course toward the West.

Terrible Land Slide.

Eugene Register.

Mr. J. A. Haines, of Eckley, Curry county, a brother of W. Haines, of this city, writes that they recently had a most destructive land slide in that vicinity. Near where he lives half a mountain slid down, killing three persons and destroying their farm, burying over seventy acres of fine bottom land to a depth of from ten to twenty feet. Thirty head of cattle and six horses were buried beneath the slide. Timber was piled up half a mile from the foot of the mountain. The noise of the slide was heard eighteen miles distant.

Willing to Wait.

Yankee Blade.

Father (to daughter's fiance)—Young man, let me tell you that my daughter will go to you with no fortune whatever. She is a poor girl until I die.

Young man—I don't mind waiting. In the meantime I'll do my best to support her.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS.

Men would not care to be wicked if women did not look on naughtiness with mingled dread and admiration.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

Somebody says, "True happiness is found in pursuing something, not in catching it." The man who pursues the last car at night knows better.—*Boston Courier*.

"She's a nice girl, my daughter is, if I do say it. Amiable, very easily pleased. By the way, Mr. Poetleus, she was delighted with those verses you sent her of yours."—*Mansey's Weekly*.

Briggs—Hello, what's your hurry? Braggs—I am going down to kill an editor. I sent a communication unsigned to "Honesty," and the blamed fool added an extra "s" to it.—*Terre Haute Express*.

The tramp handed him a slate, on which was written: "I am deaf and dumb, and I am hungry." And he handed it back, indorsed thus: "Say nothing and saw wood."—*Terre Haute Express*.

"What a wonderful age of invention it is," said Mrs. Peterson. "I see they are now making wire cloth, and I'll have some this very week to put a seat in Johnny's every day pants."—*Merchant Traveler*.

"I wonder why it is," remarked old Snoodle, "that I should be continually visited by commercial agencies in reference to my financial responsibility, when I am not asking credit anywhere." "True," said his friend, "but your only daughter is now 18."—*Society*.

Senator B— complains that the newspapers are in a corrupt league to keep his speeches from the public. The senator evidently does not know the newspapers. There are hundreds of newspapers that would be glad to print his speeches—at their usual advertising rates.—*Norristown Herald*.

A Sad Case: Jones—There has not been much suffering this winter, thanks to the mildness of the weather. Smith—Hasn

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TIME CARD AS FOLLOWS

9 30 A. M.	2 10 P. M.
11 0 A. M.	3 00 P. M.
12 30 P. M.	3 45 P. M.
1 30 P. M.	

RIGGEN & HOLBROOK,

AGENTS, 48 STARK.

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For some time there have been rumors hat an unusually large price had been offered for a very desirable quarter block, entrally located and it was finally stated that the property had been sold for a very large price. It now comes out that there was some monkey business in the matter. A real estate dealer bonded the quarter block for $175,000. Whether he ever imagined that any one would pay so much for it is not known, and cuts no figure in the case. Some time after the bond was given a stranger approached the owner and said he wished to buy the property. He was told that it was bonded for $175,000 and referred to the man who held the bond. The stranger came back after a time and said he could not trade with the man who held the bond, but said he wanted the property and that he would give $200,000 for it if the owner would get the bond canceled, and would pay $500 down to bind the bargain.

The owner of the property thought this was a good scheme and after some trouble prevailed upon the dealer to cancel the bond upon being paid $6000 and consummated the deal. Love when the bargain was made. The man who put up the $500 never has been found and probably never will be. The property owner still has his property—he has not been swindled out of that and the dealer has $500 of his good gold coin—and the stranger is out $500, and readers can draw their own inferences.

THE LATE CAPTAIN A. F. HEDGES.

Brief Sketch of the Life of This Pioneer Steamboat Man, Who Has Passed Away.

Captain A. F. Hedges, who died at North Yakima on the 6th inst., was for many years a resident of Clackamas county. His donation land claim joins Oregon City on the southeast, taking in the site of the little village of Canemah above the falls, and upon this he resided for many years.

His pioneer venture in steamboating was made in 1858, resulting in the construction of a large side wheel steamer, the Willamette. The venture was an exceedingly expensive one, as the labor at that time being from $4 to $6 per day, while all of the boat had to be brought around Cape Horn. The boat was found to be an unwieldy craft in shoals, and sheals and snags abounded in the river, rendering navigation at once expensive and dangerous. The accommodations being greatly in advance of the trade, soon broke the enterprising owner, and after losing a pile of money he sold out to Sam Francisco and laid up his craft on the Sacramento river. The subsequent efforts of Captain Hedges at steamboating, though less disastrous, were not a financial success and he quit the river altogether a few years later.

He was one of the heaviest sufferers by the flood of 61 at Oregon City, and was further reduced in finances through the depression which subsequent to the war to pay off debts incurred in what in the press of those times was mounted to little more than 50 cents on the dollar. He was conservative in the politics of Clackamas county for many years, but his general affability and courtesy in tendering his presence for fun—he never took part in politics—made him a favorite on the democratic ticket when the very name of democracy was odious from its association in state and national politics with secession.

His health never very robust, failed some ten or twelve years ago, and he removed to Eastern Oregon residing for some years on the Indian reservation at Malheur in the employ in a subordinate capacity of the government. Latterly, however, he was exceedingly feeble and his death was an event long expected. He was married about 1850 to Miss Miller of this county, and eight children survive him.

The mention of the name of A. F. Hedges recalls to the minds of the survivors of old territorial days many tales of Indian wars, never of his hands while the commanding officer with which he was long identified will ever with regret be sympathy of the people. The remains will be brought to this city for interment in the Oregon City cemetery where several of his children sleep for burial.

DEATH OF A NATIVE SON.

Report of the Demise of Mr. Mark W. Dodson at Boise City Received.

The coroner of Boise City with the request made by a telegraphic agency of San Francisco held an inquest upon the remains of Edward Coleridge Hardy, formerly of Heppner. He was born in Oregon and has been given an Oregonian.

The first witness called was D. P. Newcomb, agent of the Northern Pacific Express Company, who testified that he first knew the deceased when he was in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express at Deming, N. M., in 1884. He always appeared strong and healthy. He was never known to complain of any ailment. He never complained of any incidental disease and one never knew of his taking medicine. On the 31st of January, 1889, he left on the democratic ticket with the very name of democracy was odious from its association in state and national politics with secession.

Hardy left Deming for Boise City, and the deceased man had a wife in California.

W. M. Berns, proprietor of the hotel where the deceased boarded, testified that his house was the home of the deceased during his stay in Boise City, except for a few days previous to his death. The day before he died Coroner Hardy complained of being sick and appeared to be sick. Yesterday morning, the 3d inst., he was found dead sitting in a chair in room 21 of the hotel.

Jean Elkin, the clerk of the house, said he last saw Hardy alive at the time of Monday, 28th ult., when he left the house, and with the exception of two days, he went out to his room No. 21. The chambermaid informed him on the last Monday morning that she found him dead.

The last mention of the deceased in Elkin's testimony was that on 30th ult. Hardy left the house at 10 o'clock in the morning, and that was the last he saw of him alive.

D. C. Howell, the undertaker, testified that he was sent for to take charge of the body of the deceased. He found the dead man in the room at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst. He was found sitting in a chair in room 21 of the hotel.

The first mention of the disease that killed Edward Coleridge Hardy was made by Dr. Hasbrouck, who testified that on the 30th ult. he was called to see the deceased, and found him suffering with a severe attack of cholera morbus. He was then in bed, and he remained in bed until the time of his death. He was attended by Dr. Hasbrouck, who testified that he was

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That is all there is of the story. The man who put up the $500 never has been found and probably never will be. The property is now owner still has his property—he has not been swindled out of that and the dealer has $500 of his good gold coin—and the stranger is out $500, and readers can draw their own inferences.

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His pioneer venture in steamboating was made in 1850-54, resulted in the construction of a large side wheel steamer, the Willamette. The venture was an exceedingly expensive one, labor at that time being from $4 to $8 per day, while all of the boat had to be brought in above the falls, the inhabitants of Oregon from Eastern points, via the Isthmus and Cape Horn. The boat was found to be an unwieldy craft for river travel, and shoals and time abounded in snags, and accommodations being greatly in advance of the times, those times, and after losing quite a money for her enterprising owner, she was finally sold and taken to San Francisco and later put on the Sacramento river. The steamboating efforts of Captain Hedges at steamboating though less disastrous, were not a financial success, and he quit the river altogether a few years later.

He was one of the heaviest sufferers by the flood of '61 at Oregon City, and was further reduced in finances through the depreciation in greenbacks, from which many persons took advantage during and immediately subsequent to the war to pay off debts in what in the stress of those times amounted to little more than 50 cents on the dollar. He was conservative in the politics of Clackamas county for many years, his general affability and courtesy making it possible for him to be elected sheriff on a democratic ticket when the very name of democracy was odious from its association in state and national politics with secession.

His health, never very robust, failed some ten or twelve years ago, and he removed to Eastern Oregon, residing for some years on the Indian reservation at Malheur, in the employ, in a subordinate capacity of the government. Latterly, however, he was exceedingly feeble, and his death was an event that has long been expected. He was married about 1852, to a daughter of the late Samuel K. Barlow, whose name holds an honored place in pioneer history, and his wife and eight children survive him.

The mention of the name of A. F. Hedges recalls to the minds of the survivors of old territorial days many acts of kindness received at his hands, while the community with which he was so long identified will hear with regret and sympathy of the afflictions that beset the latter years of his life. The remains will probably be returned to the Oregon City cemetery where several of his children sleep for burial.

OLDTOWN DIED OF NATURAL CAUSES.

Inquest on the Remains of the Man Who Died in a Chair at Bernal's Hotel

The coroner, in compliance with the request made by the insurance agency of San Francisco, held an inquest upon the remains of Edward Crofforth yesterday morning. Heretofore his name has been given as Crofforth.

The first witness called was D. B. Newcomb agent of the Northern Pacific Express Company, who testified that he first knew the deceased when he was in the employ of Wells Fargo & Co's express at Deming, N. M. in 1882. He then appeared strong and healthy, and while associated the manners of a perfect gentleman. He never manifested any vicious tendencies and at one time was an inmate of the San Francisco home for inebriates. During the past year drinking had brought him to a responsible position. The witness thought the dead man had a wife in Oakland, Cal.

N. M. Berns, proprietor of Bernal's hotel, stated the deceased had stopped at his house since last October, and had not been drinking except for a few days before his death. The day before he died Crofforth complained of being sick, and appeared to be shrinking under the influence of liquor. On the morning of the 3d inst. he was found dead, sitting in a chair in room 21 of the hotel.

John Eklund, the clerk of the house, said he last saw Crofforth alive on the evening of February 23, at which time he was drunk, and with another man went to his room, No. 21. The clerk discovered him dead last Monday afternoon.

The last story of the chambermaid, Ellen Eklund, did not elicit anything new, except that at 10 30 o'clock, on the morning of the day the deceased was found dead the witness went into the room and saw Crofforth dressed and sitting in a chair, at which time he was alive and spoke to her.

Dr. C. H. Wheeler made an examination of the body and found that the cause of death was acute pneumonia, involving all the left lung and the upper part on of the right.

The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above testimony and the doctor's certificate.

PROTECT THE SALMON.

The Fish Commissioners Have Some Fishermen and Fish Dealers to Deal With Violating the Law.

Following is what the fish commissioners, collectively, have to say in regard to fishing for salmon during the closed season. Fishermen and fish dealers will do well to pay heed to their request and avoid trouble:

In response to a known desire on the part of fishermen and fish dealers to be informed as to the exact time when the fishing season for salmon will close, and the time when it will open, we have to say that the law prohibiting fishing for salmon in the Columbia river and its tributaries between the hours of 6 o'clock P. M. on Saturday of each week and 6 o'clock P. M. on Monday of each week, is a legal law, and we intend to enforce it. We do not wish to appear unduly officious, but we feel it our duty to say that we are determined to enforce the law, and shall do so to the best of our ability. We also think it fair to say that the law prohibiting the catching of salmon, and the selling of salmon caught during the time mentioned in the law, is a legal law, and we intend to enforce it. We do not wish to appear unduly officious, but we feel it our duty to say that we are determined to enforce the law, and shall do so to the best of our ability. We also think it fair to say that the law prohibiting the catching of salmon, and the selling of salmon caught during the time mentioned in the law, is a legal law, and we intend to enforce it.

THE FISHERMEN'S CLUB.

Report of Sales—Deep Sea Fishing—Clams, Oysters, Etc.

The market is so well supplied with salmon at present that if the number of seines in use after enforcing the law prohibiting the catching of salmon during the close season, Fishermen and fish dealers will do well to pay heed to their request and avoid trouble.

HAD A DOZEN WIVES.

A Good Looking Actor Who Is Many Times a Bigamist.

MARRIED AT EVERY OPPORTUNITY

He Never Bothered Himself With Getting a Divorce, but Made Love Where and When It Pleased His Fancy.

MINNEAPOLIS March 7.—Charles W. Sterling, formerly an actor at the Pence opera house in this city has been sentenced to the Ohio state penitentiary at Columbus for a term of years for bigamy. He has at present not less than a dozen wives in different parts of the country, and it is thought that further returns may increase the number. He married promiscuously, and often. When he tired of one alliance, he did not waste time nor money in bothering with divorce courts, but boldly and unreservedly married the first woman he met who would listen to his protestations of love.

There are in Minneapolis at the present time two of his ex wives. One of them is Mrs. E. J. Mears, who was abandoned by Sterling about a year ago. The district court records of this county show that on January 21, 1889, a license was issued to Charles Sterling and Emma Jean Mears, and two months before this a license was issued to Charles W. Sterling and Frances M. Roach. Numerous as were Sterling's matrimonial alliances, he singularly escaped public exposure. This seemed doubly strange, as while both Mesdames Sterling in this city were mourning the departure of their lord and master, a wife in Chicago had called at the police station and left a tearful description of her husband, who had mysteriously disappeared.

Mrs. Roach Sterling was a pretty brunette, and she met Sterling at a hotel in this city and was captivated by his good looks and pleasing address. They were married by Rev. George W. Miller, of Centenary church. The honeymoon had not reached its zenith when Sterling met the sprightly widow, Mrs. Mears. As his professional work at the Pence opera house called him out every night, it gave him an excellent chance to deceive his young wife while he was conducting a courtship with the young widow. Finally matters culminated, and on January 21 the marriage of Sterling and Mrs. Mears occurred at the residence of Mr. Folsom, a well known Eastside resident.

It made Rev. Dr. McKaig's kind gray eyes sparkle when he had performed the ceremony, and the groom with affected carelessness, handed him a check for $200. Surely the young man deserved God speed, but what were the thoughts of the good minister when he presented the check at the People's bank for payment and was told that Sterling had never had any money deposited there.

Sterling left Minneapolis a few days ago, after his second marriage, and has not been here since. He went to Chicago, where he married Miss Helen Waters, an attractive blonde, and secured an engagement in the "My Geraldine" Company. He is about 40 years old, rather good looking, but a very bad actor.

BISHOP BOWMAN EXPELLED

The Noted Evangelical Preacher Guilty of "Unchristian Conduct"

CHICAGO, March 7.—The conference at the Emanuel Evangelical church today rendered the following verdict against Bishop Bowman: The charges are sustained, Bowman found guilty and deposed from office as bishop and the ministry until the general conference.

The charge of "unchristian conduct" consisted of numerous alleged slanderous assertions against fellow-ministers, and numerous charges of falsehood and unbecoming language. One charge on the latter ground was that he "maintained the action of a certain conference as "a scheme conceived in hell and brought forth in iniquity."

"Stirling on a British Ship.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A story of mutiny is told by Captain William Peabody, of the ship Reuna, from Rio Janeiro. The Reuna is a nice ship from Calcutta, and put into Rio, commanded by the second mate, with nine sailors before the mast. The captain, first mate and three sailors were in irons. Some days out from Calcutta some bad pork was given the seamen, and during the night mate mutinied. When they complained of the food the captain said he would starve them into submission. The men armed themselves with pistols and old swords, and headed by the second mate, commanded the captain to give up the key to the storeroom. The captain refused, and summoned the first mate and five others. They confronted him with pistols and a musket. Two of the seamen that stood by the captain, were shot down. The captain, first mate and three sailors were placed in irons by the mutineer who brought the ship to Rio. The British consul was informed, and an investigation opened, which sent the mutineers to jail. They will probably be sent to England.

London Syndicate Swallows American Oysters.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—It is reported that an English syndicate has practically concluded the purchase of all the oyster beds in the state of Maryland which have an annual output of nearly 20 000 000.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

Ripans Tabules cure Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, by a gentle action of the bowels. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Price 50 cents a bottle.

VESTIBULED TRAIN SERVICE.

Over the Northern Pacific railroad dining cars and sleeping cars every day in the year. Portland to Chicago (two) five miles the shortest route.

Second class passengers, too, are afforded excellent accommodations.

SEVEN HOURS AND THIRTY SIX MINUTES

Saved in reaching Chicago via this line.

Office, 121 First street, corner Washington.

Don't be a nuisance! Cure that cough with Kidd's Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

PEARS' is the purest and best soap ever made.

MAKING A NEGRO STATE

Black Men of the West Organizing in Oklahoma.

TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND OF THEM

They Propose to Take Control of Affairs in That Territory—Equality Demanded—A Race War Threatened

A Topeka, Kansas, special to the New York Times says there is much bitterness in Oklahoma over the candidacy of Edwin P. McCabe, colored, for governor of that territory. A Kansas state official who has just returned from Oklahoma declares President Harrison appoints McCabe governor, the latter will be assassinated within a week after he enters the territory. There is rapidly growing an anti-negro sentiment caused by the aggressiveness of the blacks wherever they are strong. This feeling bids fair to unite the whites irrespective of party.

In Oklahoma will possibly be seen the beginning of a race war, especially if the negro society, "The First Grand Independent Brotherhood," continues its work of crowding the people in settlements in sections where the lands are already taken by whites. The threats of assassination now made will but intensify the feelings of the negroes and will be the means of strengthening them in the territory, as they will increase their efforts in the South and appeal to their race in the North.

Had the threats come from the rough element, little attention would have been paid to them, but coming as they have from the trading men, their words would be a rallying cry for those who would murder or riot.

The fact that there is a secret organization among the boomers along the borders of the Cherokee strip which is combined to white men may keep this feeling in check. This organization is growing stronger as accessions are made from among the best of the daily arrivals. One hundred boomers arrived in Arkansas City yesterday, all white, who expressed their determination to select their new homes immediately. They were taken in charge by one of the officers of the organization, who will see that they are aided in making their selections and protected when the time comes.

The large white forces on the Southern Kansas borders may aid in deterring and eventually suppressing any hasty action on the part of the blacks if McCabe is not named for governor, which all expect will be the outcome.

The negroes of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and portions of the South are urging the appointment of McCabe. Mr. McCabe was auditor of the state of Kansas for two terms, and has been looked upon by his people as a leader. The present movement is the first public action taken by the secret political organization which has for its avowed purpose the advancement of the negro in morals and in social standing. It also has in view the securing of control in Oklahoma, by presidential aid, if possible, and if that cannot be brought about, by a general exodus of negroes to the new territory.

In Graham county, this state, McCabe's home, there is a negro settlement known as Nicodemus which is strong enough in numbers to control that county politically. In that settlement a society was organized last year known as the Pence Grand Independent Brotherhood. For months it failed to attract any attention, the negroes of the state not placing much faith in it. The rock upon which it was founded was an oath which declared eternal enmity to the white race, and bound its members to aid politically only the man who has negro blood, it also bound them to aid each other in the courts as against any of the white race.

Slowly this new society gained strength in Graham county until every negro voter wore a badge on which were the letters "F. G. I. B." The power of the society was soon felt in a most unpleasant manner by the whites, who had found for the little colony of blacks, help in giving them when crops failed and aiding them in securing credit. They refused to pay their debts and when they were sued brought into court swarms of witnesses who would unhesitatingly swear that the indebtedness was paid or that there was an offset which would leave the creditor in debt, and thus turn the tables by securing judgment against the benefactors.

Desiring to reach beyond county lines, the leaders organized lodges in Topeka, Kansas City, Leavenworth, and in what is known as the "black jack" region of Oklahoma. At first little progress was made but as soon as the negroes realized the power of organization, the membership grew rapidly, and the secret emblems became more numerous. Especially was this so after John Walker, prominent negro politician, and a bold, black, who was in close alliance with the interpreter of the republican party, made a speech in which he told the following remarkable language: "You must come and see the light of your own understanding and not be led by others. You must control the white man, or he will control you. Make a bold, black man, and then, and then only, will you be free." Walker was also called on as a leader, and the order grew rapidly.

While the negroes were in Old Oklahoma they intended to form a state, but they did not move fast enough to suit the leaders. The Oklahoma Immigration Association was organized with W. H. Rube as president and W. L. Parkerson as business manager. The other officers were G. S. Curran, vice president, A. P. Smith, secretary, and J. P. Cooley, treasurer. All these officers are officers of the First Grand Independent Brotherhood. E. P. McCabe is the Washington agent of the colonization. Hundreds of letters were written to the negro preachers and school teachers in the South in states and tens of thousands of printed circulars were sent to Arkansas, Missouri, the Carolinas and Georgia. The result was soon observable, as Arkansas and Mississippi negroes began to pour into Oklahoma in a rushing strength to the thousands already gone from Kansas. Negro families began to grow and new towns were started. In the "black jack" region of Northwest Oklahoma is known from 10 to 15 negro families were to be found on a single quarter section, awaiting a chance to jump a claim, or else, this failing, a settling on the opening of the Cherokee strip.

An Oklahoma City paper last month declared that a careful estimate placed the negro population of that territory at 2800. This, however, is a statement for effect only. Shawnee county, this state, has sent 3000 negroes to Oklahoma. Chautauqua, Wyandotte, Leavenworth and Graham counties have sent fully 4000 more, while from all over the state negroes have gone in family or colony groups. There must have been at least 10,000 negroes from this state alone who have made their homes in the new Mecca. The drain of laborers from Arkansas and Mississippi has been so marked as to compel the employment of agents in the Carolinas to secure laborers to take their places. Instead of the estimated negro population of 2800, there are to day fully 22,000 negroes in Oklahoma, which number the officers of the new brotherhood are striving to make 50 000 before August 31.

They propose to found a negro state, in which a white man will only be tolerated because of his business qualifications. The brotherhood will fill all state, county and municipal offices, if their dreams are fulfilled, and they now seem likely to be, and will have only negro school teachers, compelling mixed school attendance, and demand full social equality from such whites as love of money will bring to citizenship.

The stronghold of the brotherhood in that territory is in the "black jack" section, which will constitute a county under territorial organization. In that county there will be fully 1000 negro majority as soon as formed, however the lines may be made. The president of the new political society has moved from Graham county, this state, to that section, and he expresses the principles of his order when he says, as he did a few days ago: "We do not propose to permit a white man to be elected to any office whatever. We will rule!"

A ride on the cars through the territory, north and south, does not reveal this negro strength. Along the railroad only white settlers are to be seen, as these were part of the army of invasion that made memorable that April day when the territory was opened. Back in the interior, both east and west, however, will be found the black wave. There are now some seven strong settlements, strong in numbers—two near the south line, two on the Canadian east, one near Purcell, and two near Kingfisher. Every week adds to their strength, and as they increase in numbers they increase in hostility to the whites. Wherever the buttons and badges with the letters "F. G. I. B." are most numerous, there the negro is the most aggressive, and the white homesteader must watch his claim with greater vigor because a day's absence is likely to bring a "jumper" with a cloud of witnesses who will make a defense both on the land and in the courts.

The white population is at present the stronger as the cities and towns have gathered together many townsite speculators, many professional men, and an army of hangers-on, whose aim in life seems to be to wait for something to come their way. This preponderance cannot last, as from the very nature of their mode of making a living, eating each other's substance they must soon begin to thin out. Then will follow the natural result, as planned by this new society—whenever a white man leaves, two black men will come in and take his place. The final outcome may easily be seen.

They do not anticipate success in their efforts to make McCabe governor. They only expect to add another "power" that will bind the black race together, and secure united action. The leaders in this new movement, this new crusade, are shrewd and determined, and will bring success if success is possible. Being both black and mixed in blood, they bring to their enterprise the cunning and wisdom of both races. They do not care to depopulate the South, at least they so express themselves. They only desire to show that they can remove the laborers from one state to another at will, always having in view the control of enough of the black race to found a new state where they themselves will have full power.

Gorgeous Wedding of the Shah's Daughter.

NEW YORK, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—Advices from Teheran say that the shah gave a grand fete yesterday in honor of the betrothal of his daughter with his favorite page, Azim. The decorations for the festival rivaled the splendors described in the "Arab an Nights." There were thousands of beautiful women dancers, and showers of coin were thrown among the poor to be scrambled for. The shah gave his page a magnificent estate near the capital, and has caused a decree to be published bequeathing the imperial curse to any of his descendants who attempts to deprive the page of his property.

Smuggling Pets on the Boundary.

OTTAWA, March 6.—Attention has been called in parliament to the fact that houses for smuggling purposes have been built on the boundary line between Canada and the United States. Bowell, minister of customs, said that his department had made efforts to secure the co operation of the United States government in dealing with such records. Whisky was frequently stored in the houses on the Canadian side, and on the approach of Canadian officers it would be removed to the United States side, where it could not be touched and vice versa.

"Senator" Clarke Buys the Copper Trust.

NEW YORK, March 7.—William A. Clarke, one of the democratic caucus candidates for election from Montana, has bought out the Boston & Montana Mining company, the largest copper mine in the United States, and will hereafter control the entire production of the mines in Montana during 1889 and 1890 at 12 cents per pound. An attachment on the books of the Boston company is pending.

Quebec Strictly to the Front.

QUEBEC, March 7.—Resolutions favoring imperial federation proposed by Dr. Ross and seconded by Premier Mercier, were passed in the legislative assembly today as follows:

That this house is opposed to imperial federation, which would give Canada no voice in the matter of the Empire's foreign relations, but is in favor of the establishment of such commercial and political relations between the several portions of the British empire as will secure to each portion thereof the most complete freedom in the management of its own affairs, consistent with the retention by each portion of the British empire of the right to make such contribution to the general defence as may be deemed just and equitable.

Fierce Fire Fiends Burned to Death.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7.—A special from Lafayette, Ind., to the Sentinel says: An explosion occurred at noon in the shaving department room of the Armstrong furniture factory, and the resultant fire completely wrecked the building. Three boys, Frederick Sachs, Willie Cheatham and George Crawford in the room during the explosion, were burned to death. Charles Shelbey, an engineer, had both legs broken and was badly crushed.

Hanged for Slaying His Children.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 7.—John Kampf was hanged this morning. His crime was the murder of his daughter Mary, aged 20, and his son William. It was a brutal deed, and without adequate provocation.

The Limited Fast Mail

On the Union Pacific continues but seventy hours from Portland to Chicago, which is the fastest time ever made from the Pacific coast. Ticket office 81 First street, corner of Oak.

THE FIRST LOAD.

The Arrival at Anacortes of the First Barge of Steel Rails for the Railroad.

ANACORTES, March 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—The first boat to land freight passengers at McNaught's new wharf in the State of Washington.

Another barge with over 900 tons of steel rails for the Anacortes & Atlantic R'y (Seattle & Northern) arrived this morning. A large crowd had gathered to witness the important arrival, which was the signal for loud cheers blowing of steam whistles and general rejoicing. The doubting Thomases are quieting down.

Deputy Sheriff Jacobs returned last night from Mount Vernon, having in his possession, it appears, valuable evidence in the case of the two burglars who broke into a store last Monday.

Messrs. Miller and Going the civil engineers, arrived to-day from Fort Townsend with a staff of surveyors to plat the ship thirty-five, section twelve, on Guemes island. This is intended for residence property.

Messrs. B. B. Fowler, an attorney from Kansas, A. J. Bower, of Bothell, King county, Dr. Jordan, and many others arrived the list at the already overcrowded hotel.

Matsada K. Sarakichi, the well known Japanese wrestler of the world, arrived and will give an exhibition of his skill to-night.

Anacortes is at present overrun with real estate agents.

A certain class infest the docks on the arrival of steamers, some having claims, some belonging to the "main camp," or known as "curbstoners." This element whether bearing the outward semblance of respectability or not, should be avoided by investors, and property bought of legitimate dealers, who respect the dignity of the calling and see their clients in their office.

Loud complaints are made by the people of the inadequate service of the post office, but a little patience must be borne with, Dr. Childs has been taken quite by surprise, it being nothing new to see fifty and sixty people in a line awaiting their turn to get mail.

T. J. E. S.

"Short and sweet," remarked the grocer as he set up thirteen ounces of sugar and marked it "One pound."—New York Herald.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

MARVELOUS!

SCARCELY eight months ago a medical discovery was placed upon the market bearing the title "THE GREAT SIERRA KIDNEY and LIVER CURE," and whose virtue was claimed to be the cure of kidney and liver complaints. ITS INTRODUCTION WAS THE SIGNAL FOR ONE OF THE GREATEST SUCCESSES ever achieved by a patent medicine on the Pacific Coast, as the afflicted quickly ascertained that it was far more efficacious and beneficial than had been claimed, as THE MOST WONDERFUL CURES WERE ACCOMPLISHED IN SUCH A BRIEF TIME as to seem MIRACULOUS. The testimony of hundreds who have been lifted from sickness and misery to health and happiness bears no uncertain sound, and they join in glowing testimonials of universal praise, hoping thereby to induce other unfortunates to drink of the font which restores that which is priceless—health. ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST DESPAIRING THAT AT LAST A DISCOVERY HAS BEEN MADE which will restore a disorganized system and bring glowing health out of pale and sallow decline. One dollar per bottle. Six bottles for five dollars.

ALL DRUGGISTS sell these valuable goods. Take no other.

SIMMONS, HIX HU & WOODARD, Wholesale Agents, Portland, Or.

LOVES SUFFERING

After Ten Years of Almost Perfect Despair Joan Wanamaker Is Cured in Two Days.

Three Operations by Dr. Ahorn, the Specialist, Perform the Task and Joan Is Herself Again.

READ HIS SWORN AFFIDAVIT.

PORTLAND, OR., Feb. 20, 1890.

JOHN WANAMAKER, being duly sworn deposes and says:

That my daughter Joan has been afflicted with female weakness for ten years; that she has been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in both the old and new school of medicine in this city, and has also been under the treatment of Dr. Ahorn, but to no purpose; that she suffered untold misery, and was a constant source of anxiety to her parents; that after the third operation performed by Dr. Ahorn she began to improve in health, and that now she is entirely cured, and is perfectly happy and contented; that I have no hesitation in saying that the cure is permanent, and that I believe it to be the result of the skill of Dr. Ahorn.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1890.

[SEAL.] J. N. SLEEVER, Notary Public for Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Multnomah, } ss.

I, John Wanamaker, being first duly sworn, depose and say that I have read the above affidavit and know the contents thereof, and that the statements therein are true.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1890.

[SEAL.] J. N. SLEEVER, Notary Public for Oregon.

NOTE—Dr. Ahorn can be consulted daily 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 and 6 30 to 8 P. M. Fourth and Morrison streets.

Dr. Ahorn's essay on the "Curability of Consumption," containing evidences of some extraordinary cures, mailed free on receipt of address.

NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.

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THE EAST SIDE LAW MAKERS

A Long and Important Meeting of the City Fathers Last Night.

Ordinance Relating to Fire Engines—Money Drift—Report of the Water Commission—Remonstrances—Routine Business.

A regular meeting of the common council was held last night with Mayor Stewart in the chair and all the members were present except Hardie There was an unusually large number of spectators present. The recorder's desk fairly groaned with its load of petitions communications and ordinances

RELATING TO THE FIRE ENGINEER

An ordinance providing for an engineer for the steam fire engine of Pioneer engine company was introduced by Councilman Terry Its provisions are that the committee on fire and water and the chief engineer shall have power to employ, subject to the approval of the council, a competent engineer who shall be subject to the orders of the chief engineer and the foreman of Pioneer engine company The engineer is to take charge of the engine keep it and its equipments in perfect and complete order make all repairs that said engine and the apparatus may need, and report to the chief engineer any repairs he is unable to make himself The engineer is required to be at the engine house at all times of the day or night, or at a distance not greater than four blocks from the engine house without obtaining permission of the chief engineer Should the engineer be guilty of neglect or disobey any orders the chief engineer shall have power to remove him immediately and appoint a competent man in his place. The chief shall then report his action to the common council for confirmation The ordinance also invalidates the exclusive appointing power of the board of fire delegates, rendering that body more ornamental but less useful. The salary of the engineer is to be not more than $1200 per annum The ordinance was referred to the fire and water committee

BILLS ORDERED PAID

W W Green, $16 50, N B Smith $21 50 C Cunningham $9, W Allen $17 L A Davis $1 80 J W Daily $30 Indicator $37 Jas Smith $3 Fred Daily $19 Grant Daily $19, J J Lafferty $13 Tomlinson & Co $1 20 Jas Smith $5 W S Gordon $4 90 East Portland Gas Company $3 90

FROM THE WATER COMMISSION

F. A. Bancroft secretary of the water commission, submitted the following report

At a meeting of the water and electric light commission held in the city February 24 it was resolved that this commission needs $200 to procure an option on one or more springs of water and for other expenses and that your honorable body be requested to make an appropriation of that amount for said purposes

Filed and a warrant ordered drawn for $90 in favor of the water commission, as that is the largest sum that can be drawn without an ordinance

PETITIONS

From the property holders on K street asking for the opening and extension of said street from Twelfth to Sixteenth street surveyor instructed to make survey necessary

From J E Taylor asking the council to correct a double assessment, referred to attorney and recorder

From the Portland Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, asking the council to take action to secure to them payment of unpaid L street warrants, referred to attorney and recorder

From property holders on Nineteenth street asking the council to take steps to secure the opening and extension of said street in Woodworth's and Central additions surveyor instructed to make survey

From J B Everson asking for an extension of sixty days in which to complete his contract on Weidler street, granted

E B McMillen asked for an extension of sixty days in which to complete his contract on Weidler street granted

B Gobbi asked the council to reimburse $50 to him which he paid as liquor license, he having closed up his saloon referred to health and police committee

From W A Wheeler asking the council to deduct $500 assessed on improvements on block 22, Wheeler's addition, there being no improvements on said block, referred to the attorney and recorder

Mrs R. L. Hawthorne asked that B N Woodward be appointed a special policeman to protect the asylum grounds referred to health and police committee

H K Hines asked the council to order the survey of L and M streets from Seventeenth to Eighteenth and of Seventeenth and Eighteenth from L to M streets, surveyor was instructed to make survey

G W Shaver asked the council to allow him to grade in front of his property in block 12, Irving's addition referred to the street committee and the surveyor

From property holders on Fifth street between Stephens and Ellsworth asking for a change of grades recorder was instructed to give notice

From property owners offering to contribute $500 to pay for the widening of First street, McMillen's addition, filed

Mr Maloy's petition was referred to the attorney and recorder

REMONSTRANCES.

From Joseph Paquet remonstrating against the extension of O street from Fourteenth to Sixteenth, but will not object to the street being extended from Fourteenth to Twenty first as he objects to improving one or two blocks filed

From Dennis Sullivan and other property holders on Eighth street in Stephens addition, remonstrating against granting any street car franchise on that street, referred to the street committee

REPORTS

From the city surveyor, submitting his report on the opening and extension of First street in Holladay's addition adopted

From the city attorney and recorder recommending that Mrs M J Lane be allowed $700 indebtedness asked for and that the petition of Mrs N Epperly be not allowed adopted

From the surveyor recommending that the change of the grade at Hawthorne avenue and Water street be made laid on the table

From the surveyor recommending grades changes on certain streets in the north end, adopted

From the street committee recommending the passage of the ordinances granting J H Smith and Tee Hoffman a street railway franchise and Wheatz and others a street railway franchise as amended adopted

The street committee reported having let street contracts which was adopted

The city attorney stated the railroad company will repair Fifth street bridge and will also look after the bank on First street adopted

ORDINANCES

Defining the duties and fixing the salary of the street commissioner, referred to the street committee

Declaring the probable cost of improving Weidler street Holladay's addition from First to Tenth street same reference

Making an appropriation for the improvement of Holladay avenue referred to ways and means committee

Adopting the report of the surveyor on the opening and extension of Seventh street in Stephens addition to the railroad referred to the street committee

Providing for the improvement of Fifteenth street Holladay's addition referred to the street committee

Providing for the improvement of Mulnomah street from First to Thirteenth streets referred to the street committee

Making an appropriation for the improvement of Weidler street from First to Fifth, referred to ways and means committee

Declaring the cost of improving Holladay avenue to be assessed to the street improvement fund to the street committee

Changing the grade of Eighth street between Oregon street and Sullivan's addition referred to the street committee

Establishing and changing grades of certain streets as per surveyor's report referred to the street committee

Adopting the report of the city surveyor on the opening and extension of O street passed

Changing the grade at Tenth and Washington streets, and establishing the grade at the intersection of First street and McMillen's addition with the southern boundary of said addition referred to the street committee

Granting V Kratz and others a franchise to construct and operate a street railway on certain streets Amended by the committee requiring work to commence on or before April 1 and be completed and in operation on or before December 1 1890, passed as amended

Declaring a deficit for the improvement of Seventh street, McMillen's addition passed

Providing for the time and manner of improving Eleventh street from V street to Hawthorne avenue passed

Adopting the report of the surveyor on the opening of Hawthorne avenue from Water street to the west line passed

Adopting the report of the surveyor on the opening and extension of Fifteenth street passed

Providing for the improvement of M street from Fourth to Twelfth deferred until plans for the bridge have been filed with the council

MISCELLANEOUS

The surveyor was instructed to examine O street from Sixteenth to the city limits with a view to its being opened

Lewis called attention to the fact that garbage had been dumped on the streets and the street commissioner was instructed to stop the nuisance

The street committee reported back the resolution for the opening and extension of I street without action The resolution was passed

MacMahon again called attention to the condition of Third street McMillen's addition

WILLING TO SELL OR REDUCE RATES

Yesterday the East Portland Water Company sent the following communication to the chairman of the plant committee of the water commission

EAST PORTLAND OR March 7 1890

J A. Lesourd—*Dear Sir* In reply to your request for a statement from the East Portland Water Company as to the price at which we will sell the plant and other property of that corporation I am authorized to say that we will sell to the city of East Portland or to any responsible parties representing the city all of the property of the East Portland Water Company, except money and accounts now due and also the right to take the water of Crystal Springs creek from a point one half mile north of the town of Sellwood together with two acres of land at that point for pumping station or other use all for the sum of $119,720 to be paid as follows Twelve thousand and five hundred dollars to be paid upon acceptance of this proposition and the balance to be paid by notes at one year or eighteen months, at the option of the purchaser, such notes to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum payable quarterly and to be signed by the individuals comprising the so-called East Portland water commission now sell as the city of East Portland This proposition will be null and void if not accepted within thirty days from the date hereof

You will bear in mind that our property includes all the possessions of the East Portland Water Company except money and it now does embrace a real estate lease purchase and that the Crystal Springs Water Company expended the large sum of $15 000 two years ago in order to procure the rights to Crystal Springs creek which are included in the above offer

Realizing that the city of East Portland is likely about this time to handle such a large undertaking we have formulated and submit a proposition which will enable the city to at once take hold of the water works

Should either you or your colleagues think that the city of East Portland will enter into a contract for a term of twenty five years to pay this company one half the men bly sum which the city of Portland is now paying for water for fire, city lighting purposes and will allow us to furnish water from wells or from the Willamette river, this company will promptly put in ample plant for supplying the whole city of East Portland and at once reduce our charges to the monthly rates of the Portland water committee Or we would under the same circumstances so furnish Crystal springs water and charge only $1 per month for first faucet and Portland rates for bath tub and water closets, as per our propositions to the common council of East Portland H P McGUIRE Pres E P Water Co

TO WATER CONSUMERS

Usual discount on family rate if paid before Monday evening at 9 o clock Unless paid by that time water will be shut off and $1 charged for turning it on again

EAST PORTLAND WATER CO

THE THEATERS

Stormy Weather Keeps Many People Away From the Theaters

The very stormy weather of last evening had a depressing effect on the attendance at the theaters

THE MARQUAM GRAND

'The Great Metropolis' opened to a fair house again last night and the play and scenic effects worked regularly and easily 'The Great Metropolis' to night and at the matinee this afternoon

COLONIAL THEATER MUSEE

Leah was presented to a good audience at Cordray's last night The Musee performance was also a source of considerable enjoyment At the special matinee this afternoon 'Leah' will be the attraction and again this evening

KEENE'S COMPANY OF PLAYERS

At the New Park theater next Monday evening Miss Caroline Gage with Keene's company of players will open in their own adaptation of Mr Barnes of New York Referring to Miss Gage, the leading lady, the Chicago *Times* says

She is of charming presence and gifted by nature with rare talent She is most undoubtedly in the foremost ranks of the artistic world There are few if any, who have all the advantages which Miss Gage possesses. Her manner is natural and the absence of stage conventionality is not the least charm of her personations Her action is free and graceful, and she possesses a depth of sentiment and passionate energy which gives a vivid reality to every motion At times she has also vivacity and archness and all the buoyant and electric spirit of glowing genius.

MAGGIE MITCHELL

"The years have dealt a great deal more kindly with Maggie Mitchell than the paragraphers," says the San Francisco *Examiner* "to tell the truth after all that has been written in jest about Maggie Mitchell's age, she looks on the stage younger than many who have lived many less years and have been a much shorter time on the stage Keen scrutiny betrays very few lines and there is less make-up in her face, than is customary even in young actresses As for her acting it is still so forcible that it compels the admiration of her exceptional ability She is of all soubrettes the strongest in dramatic work and nobody can dispute that she knows every trick of the stage and uses it with natural ease and effect Her appearance on Tuesday next will be looked for ward to with much pleasure

MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB

The efforts to secure the celebrated Mendelssohn Quintette Club for a concert at the Marquam Grand on Monday night next continue but it is difficult to say whether they will be successful or not. Definite word is expected by telegraph to day As soon as a date can be fixed the public announcement will be made If the club can be secured a great musical treat will be given to our people

SAND IN THE PIPES

The people along the streets in the lower parts of the city are having a great deal of trouble with sand in their water pipes This has to be blown out frequently but will not stay out Superintendent Smith says he thinks the thirty inch main from Palatine hill is about a third full of sand and the pipes on Front street are about as bad He intends to blow this all out as soon as the new pump and pipe line are in working order It cannot do it before without shutting the water off from the city for some time The excavation for the new ten million gallon pump is completed and the suction pipes in and the wrought iron main is about three quarters laid The pump is to be ready for working by May 1 and everything will be ready for that time and then the old pumps will be shut down and overhauled and the sand blown out of the pipes and some places where the big main is in a dangerous condition will be fixed In the meantime people who have sand in their pipes will go on turning it to their grates and this is gradually but surely Bull Run water in

You don't have to contend on with many Inferiors Oregonian Often a little cures effectually

The Northern Pacific are now selling first class limited tickets through to Chicago for $57 second class $39 These are the lowest rate now in effect

Consumption avoided by checking colds with Kidd's Cough Syrup, at all druggists.

W. B. DANIELS CONVICTED

Foolish Little Burkhart Goes to Salem for Five Years

Some Several Divorce Proceedings—Colin Le Paris Broker to Be Tried For Perjury—Motion Day in Shattuck's Court—The Docket.

W B Daniels indicted for criminal assault upon Maude Miller aged 10 was tried before a jury in Judge Stearns court yesterday forenoon All persons having business in the court room were excluded The case has been the roughly ventilated thereto Fine evidence was overwhelming against him and the jury took two ballots before returning a verdict of guilty as charged on the first of which they stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal

The penalty for his crime is from one to seven years and he is not generally thought to be apt to get off with a full sentence

AN UNHAPPY FAMILY

Judge Stearns made an order yesterday requiring Ned Paulsen who is suing his wife Mary for a divorce to pay into court $50 for attorney fees Mrs Paulsen claims that he is rich with children to provide for and that her husband has considerable property so that he is amply able to furnish her necessary funds with which to defend the action Quite a war of words occurred before the lawyers in arguing the motion during which the main facts in Paulsen's case were developed He will seek to prove that their oldest child which was born seven months after marriage was not his

FIVE YEARS FOR PERJURY

In the criminal court yesterday morning John Buckley was convicted of perjury was up for sentence When taken into court his eyes were red and swollen Upon being ordered to stand up and answer the usual question as to whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed his tears flowed freely while he answered in the negative Judge Stearns then sentenced him to five years' confinement in the penitentiary—the same term originally given him

ON SCRIPTURAL GROUNDS

The divorce case of Anton Handler vs Cordelia Handler comes on for hearing before Judge Stearns to day The grounds upon which Handler bases his plea is adultery committed by his wife with one A A Whitney in the rooming house at the south west corner of Third and Mill

MOTION DAY

Before Judge Shattuck to day the following motions will be heard

Gallun vs Quigley motion to modify order of dismissal and for judgment for costs.

Poppleton vs J C W V Ry Co motion to make complaint more definite and certain

Ungerer vs C W V Ry Co motion to make complaint more definite and certain and to strike out parts of same

Murphy vs Duffy et al motion on for a change of place of trial

Day vs Oregon Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company demurrer to complaint

Harbaugh vs Willamette R E Co motion for a new trial

Noon & Co vs P & W V Ry Co demurrer to complaint

Ristow vs P & W V Ry Co motion for a new trial.

Dittenhoefer Haas & Co vs Heitch Bros & Co demurrer to complaint

Neustadter Bros vs Heitch Bros. motion to strike out parts of complaint.

Frank vs Heitch Bros. motion to strike out parts of complaint

Cliel Coon & Co vs Heitch Bros motion to strike out parts of complaint

Lowry & Co vs Heitch Bros. motion to strike out parts of complaint

PERSONS FROM COURT ROOMS.

Westaway vs Westaway is on the calendar in the circuit court to day

Justice Woods bondsmen are John Hays and G R. Kistler The bond is for $1 000

Canniello Debt an Italian was made a full fledged citizen by Judge Catlin yesterday

Pleasee A I Cone the pawnbroker charged with receiving stolen goods comes up before Judge Stearns to day

The judgments recorded by J C Carson yesterday through default are $4 — against White & Knight and $106 45 against M M White

Judge Shattuck will announce his decision this morning in the case of Ott Neal and Theogram (Company) against Theo H Ji be recently argued before the circuit and district

The Palace Hardware Company attachment case against Geo B Purvis to $6 000 was settled by a bill of sale and the goods were moved into Parker & Lacy's custody yesterday by a deputy sheriff.

Before Judge Stearns yesterday J C Hoskins indicted for the larceny of $20 from the person of John Ought on the 19 h of February pleaded not guilty, and his case was set for trial on the 26th inst

R D Hull has sued Joseph E Smith for $500 damages sustained on Fifth grading and excavation negligently performed by Smith while repairing on a contract on K street near Thirteenth in November 1889

The county court held a long session on yesterday chiefly occupied with auditing bills among them the clerk and sheriff's for the month of February Sheriff Birdsey's bill for bringing Tobe Saunders son up from Jacksonville has not yet been passed upon

Mrs Augusta B Pender of Rooster Rock brings action in the state circuit court against Wm and Joseph and S R. Cryson for the recovery of $300 and $75 attorney fees on a bond given her in November 89 for a deed to eighty acres of land in Dakota

The mandate of the supreme court on error yesterday in Judge Shattuck's court affirms his decision in favor of George B Purvis against Ernest Kroner and alleges that the costs of the appeal $53 50 be recovered by Purvis of Kroner appellant and his sureties G R. Dedman and Lil Hansens

The county court made an order yesterday vacating certain lots blocks and streets in the townsite of Fulton Park. The land affected is a portion of that involved in the recent litigation between Flynn and Southwest Portland Real Estate Company The move is understood to be preliminary to a more desirable platting of the property

In the Municipal Courts

A complaint was filed in Justice Woods court yesterday forenoon by Peter Kalich charging a Chinaman named Lee York with stealing a chicken The crime is claimed to have been committed last Saturday

Harry Lewis, a disreputable looking half breed who has many times occupied a seat in the prisoners' dock of the police court on charges of drunkenness and vagrancy again made his appearance before Judge Tanner yesterday This time he is accused of having stolen a coat from the Dividend saloon His hearing was continued until to day

A young hoodlum who gave his name as Richard Nutz failed to appear to answer a charge of drunkenness in police court and his bail of $5 was forfeited About 2 o clock yesterday morning young Nutz who looks scarcely 20 years of age became considerably the worse for the quantity of the ardent he had imbibed and reaching a stage of hilarity in which he imagined himself master of all he surveyed he forthwith proceeded to clean out the barroom After making the charitably from a little inoffensive German's nose and knocking the wind out of another by a blow in the pit of the stomach he submitted very meekly to arrest No one appearing to file a complaint against the young man he was merely booked as a simple drunk

Henry Rush plead guilty to a charge of drunkenness in police court and was fined $5 by the court He was remanded to jail however as there are also two charges of larceny pending against him One for stealing three crowbars from the Marquam Grand opera house, and another of making away with some material belonging to the city street department Rush is the man who some time ago was arrested for the larceny of a lot of gas light globes from the Marquam Grand opera house In his defense he then claimed that he found the globes in a barrel floating in the river His establishment of former good name and that he had a family to support besides some trifling technicality prompted the court to dismiss the case How ever probably he will not be let off so easily this time

S F Hurlburt a groceryman who permitted a dying horse to remain in front two hours was found guilty of cruelty to animals and fined $10

The following, drunks were fined $5 each W H Cameron Richard Grant Alfred Manning John Lee a young man paid $5 bail and forfeited

Yesterday afternoon complaints were heard in the Woods court by William Turner a hotel runner charging Charles Lark with L L Richmond with having committed the crime of assault and battery upon him

To Day's Court Docket.

CIRCUIT COURT—DEPARTMENT NO 1

Tom Anderson vs May B Noyes et al order for publication of summons

L G Pfunder vs D M. Osborne & Co., defendant to pay costs in lower courts and half costs in this court

George B Purvis vs Ernest Kroner mandate of supreme court entered

J C Carson vs M M White judgement by default

J C Carson vs White & Knight judgment by default

Louis Wertheimer vs Portland & Harrington judgment by default

BIG SHIPMENT TO ALASKA

One of the Quickest Shipments on Record—Ahead as Usual

Mr A T Wright, the well known machinery dealer received an order at 1 30 yesterday afternoon for a complete steam laundry plant from Juneau City Alaska with the request to ship the same on the next steamer As the steamer returns at once from Tacoma he was compelled to fill the order yesterday afternoon or await the departure of the next regular steamer Ordinarily a dealer would have awaited until the next steamer but Mr Wright is not possessed of that kind of a spirit He at once gave orders to his men that the plant must be ready for shipment before night and they had it ready He delivered it to the Northern Pacific before 5 P M This shows Mr Wright's prompt manner of doing business The order came in entirely unexpected and as a result no preparations had been made for filling it in advance There is no other house in the Northwest that can fill an order for a complete laundry plant In addition to the laundry machinery Mr Wright handles general machinery belting hose, pumps, Advance threshers well known to be the best in America His fire hose and chemical apparatus is attracting general attention throughout the entire Northwest as the very best means of extinguishing a fire known

NEWBY PARAGRAPHS

Mrs R. Crawford who has been afflicted with heart disease is now convalescing

The Masonic Temple Association will make another effort to meet this afternoon at 2 30 at the office of R P Earhart

The Northwestern did a big passenger business yesterday In fact all the railroad offices report good business for the last on account of low rates

Captain B S. Pague of the United States signal service is busy wrapping up monthly reports for sending out On next Saturday he will begin the publication of the periodical crop reports of the season

A gentleman from Rooster Rock was in the city yesterday and stated that the roads down the Columbia from the upper settlements have been damaged a great deal by the recent rains and in some places are wholly destroyed The expense of replacing them will be quite a serious item to the county

At Auction Doubtless

New York Press.

At the deathbed of William B Astor father of John Jacob after every hope pertaining to the enormous personal estate was supposed to be arranged the dying man suddenly said John what did we do with that six millions of registered U S 4 s?

We have forgotten them father replied the son

What would we better do with them John"

I think father they'd better be given to the poor —his sisters

That's a good idea John Hurry a man to Washington specially and have them transferred before I die

That was done and the incident was a suggestive pointer as to the vastness of the property held and to be disposed of

The Fascination of It.

Time.

Philanthropic old gentleman (in Wallawalla county penitentiary to common tramp)—You say that your sentence will expire early in June I suppose that you will then go to tramping again?

Common Tramp—Spose so

Why don t you try to break away from this roving life and settle down to something respectable?

I have tried good kind sir but I can t do it Those old familiar ties Oh —

But the philanthropic old gentleman had fainted and the warden and the turnkey were carrying him out into the free air of heaven

Speed on the Elevated Railway

Railway Gazette.

The maximum speed on the elevated road is twenty five miles an hour and on a level line it requires from 1060 to 1200 feet to get up speed The average horse power to do the work required is 145 The average consumption of coal per mile is 45 pounds The average number of miles run per ton of coal is 4 4 The engines work on an average of about twenty hours per day with two crews each crew averaging seven hours and making 208 stops during that time

COMMUNICATED

PORTLAND OR, March 5—[TO THE EDITOR] —You will confer upon me a great favor if you will inform the *Mercury* and *Welcome* Sunday papers of this city that they have done me a great injustice through their columns in their issue of last Sunday They accused me guilty of enticing a cigar dealer to sell to a small boy a package of cigarettes and that Mrs Jensen caused the arrest of the cigar dealer which she did not And I am regarded by the Baker case, it is not dismissed as published but will be taken to the grand jury There I have not been either of the cases dismissed as reported in said papers.

B JENSEN

ANACORTES

Building Canfield & Co of Anacortes is the leading real estate firm of the city They deal in inside property principally and have some specialty fine buys There will never again be an opportunity presented to the people of the Northwest to make money as at the present time in Anacortes Here is a city starting from nothing that is destined to become the big city of the upper Sound

MOTHERS

To reduce Our great offer for Friday and Saturday in boys' suits for only $5 50 for $7 50 regular price $6 at Kohn's Second and Morrison streets

Northern Pacific Railroad

Tourist sleeping cars daily between Portland and Chicago Less 48 hours miles the shortest route and seven hours and thirty six minutes in advance of competing lines Call at 121 First street corner Washington

Lower Than the Lowest.

The Canadian Pacific are now selling first class limited tickets through to Chicago for $57 second $34. Office, No 6 Washington street.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Salvation Cure will give immediate relief Price 10 cents 50 cents and $1. Blumauer & Co. Druggists.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM

Baking Powder Stands at the Head

For Purity, Strength and Effectiveness

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, 1889,

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, 1889,

Reports AMMONIA in the Royal Baking Powder, while Dr. Price's Cream is free from Alum and Ammonia, and all drug taints.

IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE

Anacortes Coming to the Front as a Leading Center of the Sound

ANACORTES March 5 —[Special Correspondence]—The march of progress still continues in Anacortes and the weather having settled down an additional rush of people is coming in To-day the Premier brought in 115 passengers and the gaze of astonishment depicted on their countenances on arrival was really worth photographing

Wonderful! Astonishing! Is it possible! Good gracious! Who'd have thought it! and the like expressions were heard on all sides

Nineteen men started out this morning to survey the new electric road, thus adding another to the already long list of modern improvements in store for the future metropolis of the Upper Sound

The road from Anacortes to Lidgico City a distance of seven and a half miles is to be planked thus giving the citizens and the public generally when it is completed an opportunity of enjoying a comfortable drive on a good road

Monk's bay is being bridged and the road from there to P street will be planked immediately

A force of men is detailed to plank Fourth, Sixth Eighth and Tenth streets between L and Q Owners of property in the city seem determined to make rapid and needed improvements without any delay

With the planking of N street the city of Anacortes will be able to boast of more mileage of planked streets, than any other city on the Sound taking its size into consideration

A well known Port Townsend architect has leased the corner of O and Fourth streets for five years and will at once erect a $15 000 brick building for stores and offices

The different representatives of the Masonic Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and A O U W orders are taking immediate steps to organize Members will hail this news with pleasure T J E S

Sold His Teeth.

Philadelphia North American

A South street pawnbroker was amazed on Saturday when a poorly-dressed man walked in and putting his right hand to his mouth, drew forth a nice looking set of false teeth, which he laid on the counter

Well what is it? gasped the pawnbroker when he recovered his breath

What can I get on 'em? said the man, carelessly nodding towards the teeth

What on your teeth'

Yes on my teeth'

Why man you won't be able to eat

I know that

You do eh?'

Yes perfectly I can't get anything to eat consequently my teeth are of no use to me 'Tis true I might use them for ornamental purposes but being a poor man I can't afford that Then again when I get angry I might indicate that such was the fact by showing my teeth but alas, that doesn't pay either'

As the shades of night began to fall the two in the pawnbroker and the man were still negotiating the man trying to argue the superior quality of the molars and the pawnbroker persuasively proving that teeth were really a drug on the market

Required Great Courage

St Paul Eye

Miss Plumpington—You men are rather too daring Mr Gayboy Some of the risks you take make us women tremble even to think of

Mr Gayboy—Yes that's a fact Why a particularly daring friend of mine had the courage to get married the other day for the third time

Brothers In Doctrine,

New York Truth

Capitalist—We are brothers I believe in your doctrines

Dirty socialist—What do you say? You agree with me Nonsense!

Capitalist—Not at all The more I look at you the more I'm in favor of a redistribution of real estate

A Brute.

Chatter

This bread of yours my dear, is a contradiction of the laws of gravity"

Indeed?'

Yes It is as heavy as lead, but it won't go down'

At the Concert

Munsey's Weekly

She—How expressive' Was not the cradle song beautifully rendered?

He—Yaas I guess that's what made my leg go to sleep Ouch!

Reservations on any steamship line in the Atlantic service to Europe and England can be secured at Northern Pacific ticket office, No 121 First street, corner Washington.

Coughs, colds and sore throat cured by Kidd's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO 106 Wall st. N Y

BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Cor. Fourth and Morrison Sts.,

PORTLAND - - - - - - - - OREGON

INFORMATION WANTED

Of Jens Olsen and Mathias Olsen of Denmark who were last heard of at Baker City Or about six years ago Any one who can give any information as to their present whereabouts will please address M. Jensen, Astoria Or, P. O. box 5-6. 7mT

STORE FITTINGS GORDON THE carpenter has removed to Third and Salmon. 25tfm

TO THE PUBLIC

We Want a Word With You About Our

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Some of you think that we do not keep fine clothing right here that you make a big mistake by not Tailor Made Clothing that can be manufactured grades Our business requires us to keep down price suit you may want, from the cheapest to the stock this season is larger than ever You can look selection We have Men's Business Suits in elegant suit Men's Fine Worsted Dress Suits from $12 50 to $ full line of Men's Suits and Trousers Our stock of Prince can not be qualed in the city We guarantee a perfect fit in every case pressed before leaving our store

YOUNG MEN.

We call your special attention to our new spring stock of Fine Suits and Trousers We have all the leading styles and will guarantee as well as any custom made suit that can be turned out and at half the would charge you for same material. Call and inspect our grammoth stock take great pleasure in showing you through our immense establishment, and you prices on fine Tailor Made Clothing that will convince you that we are house to deal with

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

We can safely say that our Boys' and Children's Clothing Department is largest on the Pacific Coast Our spring stock is now complete and we the finest line of clothing ever brought to this city We invite you to inspect this elegant line of goods. We are confident that you will be with our new styles and prices When you visit our establishment Clothing Department and ask to see one of those beautiful Scotch Cheviot for $3 50 per suit They are all wool and handsomely trimmed. Also Boys' Suits we are selling for $1 50, $2 $3 50 and up to $5 per suit, for years They are stunners, every one of them

Be sure to call on us and examine our new spring styles and prices before purchasing elsewhere

BEER & FRANK

Cor. Second and Morrison Sts.

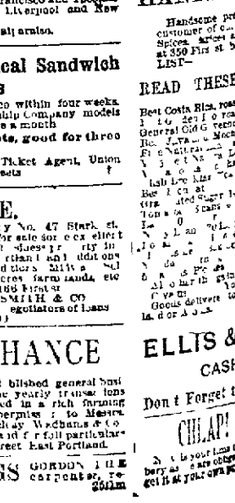
For - Friday - and - Saturday

We Will Slaughter for Friday and Saturday Only the All-Wool Guaranteed Boys' Suits, Ages From 4 to 14 Years Old, for Only

$3.85

Suit.

Regular Price, $5.00



This is the biggest bargain ever offered. Take advantage of it this price holds good for Friday and Saturday only.

Arthur Kohn

COR. 2ND & MORRISON

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants Importers of Cement Pig Iron Fire Bricks Foundry Coke Thistles Grain Bags Chemicals etc etc Exporters of Wheat Flour, Salmon etc Money to loan on mortgage Agents for British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co (Ltd.

Balfour Guthrie & Co San Francisco and Tacoma.

Balfour Williamson & Co Liverpool and New York

Williamson Balfour & Co Valparaiso.

A Trip to the Tropical Sandwich Islands

Can be made via San Francisco within four weeks Steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company models of marine architecture sail twice a month

Special Excursion tickets, good for three months, at reduced rates

Apply to G S TAYLOR Ticket Agent, Union Ticket Office First and Oak streets

NOTICE.

The undersigned will occupy No 47 Stark st. after the 15th inst We have for sale or rent elegant bargains lots residence and business property in Irvington and unimproved in Portland Addition East Portland Albina and additions Also a good Multnomah county acres farm lands, etc We will be found at present at 166 First st

FRAZIER SMITH & CO

Real estate brokers and negotiators of loans

Portland Or March 6 1890

A RARE CHANCE

To buy at a bargain a well established general business in a country where the yearly transactions amount to $70 000 Situated in a rich farming community We refer by permission to Messrs Allen & Lewis Corbett & Mackay Wadhams & Co and Fleischner Mayer & Co and refer all parties to W H H Grant, office 210 Lamont bank Portland.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

We guarantee to save you from 25 to 50 per cent on all your grocery purchases Send for our price list and be convinced

HANDSOME PRESENTS

Handsome premiums given to every customer of our Spices Extracts Baking Powders at 35c per lb. See Manager at store

LIST—

READ THESE STARTLING FIGURES

Best Costa Rica, roasted, 4 lbs for.....

Best Java and Mocha at.....

Best Ceylon Tea at.....

Best Japan Tea at.....

Best Uncolored Japan Tea at.....

Best English Breakfast Tea at.....

Best Cream Tartar per lb.....

Best Soda per lb.....

Best Starch per lb.....

Best Rice per lb.....

Best Table Salt per sack.....

Best Granulated Sugar per lb.....

Best Extra C Sugar per lb.....

Best Golden C Sugar per lb.....

Best Yellow C Sugar per lb.....

Best Roasted Coffee per lb.....

Best Green Coffee per lb.....

Best Soluble Coffee per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Spices per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Pepper per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Ginger per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Cinnamon per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Cloves per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Allspice per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Mustard per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Nutmegs per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Mace per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Cassia per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Sage per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Thyme per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Marjoram per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Savory per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Basil per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Celery Seed per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Caraway Seed per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Coriander Seed per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Fennel Seed per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Anise Seed per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Poppy Seed per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Sesame Seed per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Dill Seed per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Celery Salt per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Onion Salt per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Garlic Salt per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Paprika per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Cayenne Pepper per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Chili Powder per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Curry Powder per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Mixed Spices per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Pickling Spices per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Sweet Spices per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Spices per lb.....

Best Pure Ground Spices per lb.....

Best Pure Ground

PUBLIC!
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PARTMENT
fine clothing. Now, we want to tell you
thinking that way. We keep the
ed. We also carry medium and
grades of goods. We don't give a
the very best that can be procured, and
your spring suit if purchased of us. You
can look at over 8000 suits to
elegant patterns from $
12.50 to $32 50 per suit.
r stock of Prince Albert Coats and Vests
ee a perfect fit in every case. Every
MEN.
spring stock of Fine Boys' ness and Dress
ding styles and will guarantee to fit you as
rned out, and at half the price your tailor
d inspect our mammoth stock. We will
ur immense establishment and will open
willl convince you that we are the right
REN'S CLOTHING.
d Children's Clothing Department is the
tock is now complete and we are showing
is city. Ladies, we invite you to call and
re confident that you will be well pleased
vis it our establishment step into our Boys'
those beautiful Jersey Suits we are selling
handsomely trimmed. Also ask to see the
.50 and up to $5 per suit for ages 4 to 1
ur new spring styles and prices before you
FRANK
ENS
d Morrison St.
anc - Saurea
and Saturday Only All of the
Boys' Suits, Ages from
Old, for Only

S3.85
A Suit.
Regular Price
offered. Take advantage of it, as
Friday and Saturday only.
r Kaff
MORRISON.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
We guarantee to save you from 5 to 15 per
cent on all your groceries. Remember that a dollar saved is
a dollar made.
HANDSOME PRESENT
Handsome presents given to every cash
customer of our celebrated Teas, Coffees and
Spices. Prices always lower than elsewhere
at 166 First st., bet. Market and Mill. PRICE
LIST—
READ THESE STARTLING FACTS
Best Costa Rica, roasted, 14c for.....
Best Golden Rio, roasted, 14c for.....
General Old Government Java at.....
Best Java and Mocha at.....
Best Japan at.....
Fine Natural Leaf Japan at.....
Very best Natural Leaf Young Hyson at.....
We also have on hand some of the finest Im-
perial and English Breakfast Teas in the city at.....
Best Flour at..... 14 lbs for.....
Granulated Sugar, 14 lbs for.....
Tomatoes, 3 cans for.....
Lard, 10 lbs for.....
Navy Beans, 30 lbs for.....
Royal Baking Powder, 1 lb for.....
Mountaineer Baking Powder, 1 lb for.....
Monday Morning or Extra Soap, per bar.....
Pickles—Gallons in proportion.....
All other Groceries in proportion.....
Give us a call. You will never regret it.
Goods delivered to any part of the city, Salem
land or Albina.
ELLIS & RICHARDS
CASH GROCERS,
Don't Forget the Place, 350 First St.
CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!
Now is your time to secure bargains in Straw-
berry as we are cobbed to close out at any price. Seventh and Market
get it at your own price.

12-PAGES-12

Morning Oregonian.

PAGES 9 TO 12

VOL. XXX.—NO. 9182. PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1890. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

A Hundred Million Dollars Paid Out in One Year.

COMMISSIONER GREEN B. RAUM

He Is Looked Back and Talks—Some Gossip About Grant That Is New History—Osmon's Famous Nominating Speech.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—A short, broad-shouldered man with a big, half-bald head and long beard of black mixed with gray, stood in shirt sleeves, black clothes and buttoned gaiters in the commissioner's room of the pension office yesterday. Every surrounding of the room was that of business. A big desk at the back was littered with papers. A stenographer was rapidly transcribing notes in the corner of the room and in another the click of the type-writer went merrily on. About the room seated on the red cushions of chairs backed against the wall were a score of noted congressmen from every part of the Union and talking to the little man with the big bald-head was Senator John J. Ingalls. He, tall and lank, looked like a great interrogation point as he stood with his hand at his back holding a bundle of papers and emphasized his argument with a shake of the head. The stout, broad-shouldered man in front listened patiently, and his eyes of piercing blue smiled from under his high forehead as he nodded his assent to the Kansas senator's proposition. A moment later and the senator was gone, and Springer of Illinois had taken his place. He was dismissed in the same easy manner, and I noted that the refusals of the next man in gaiters were accepted quite as pleasantly as his promises of help. This tall, broad-shouldered, dark-whiskered, big-eyed man was General Green B. Raum, the new commissioner of pensions, over whose signature during the next year will be paid out nearly $100 000,000. The appropriation asked of congress to pay the pensions of 1890 amount to $98,000,000. Several pension bills proposing an increase of the pension list, and the probability is that more than $100,000,000 will be given to our old soldiers next year. It is an immense amount, and the short, fat figures of General Raum will hold the pen that signs away every dollar of it. I looked at this as I grasped his hand. What a mighty power to rest in one thumb and two fingers—a power sufficient, if he could wield it for his own benefit, to make him a Vanderbilt or a Gould—enough to pay all 50 to every man, woman and child in the United States, or $7 50 to every family. Before I left I looked at the autograph which would make this immense amount good. It is a plain business signature and it reads without a title—"Green B. Raum."

The signature is indicative of the man. General Raum is business from the word go. He was a practical baby sixty years ago, and he is to-day one of the commonsense business statesmen of Washington city. He had big business interests before he accepted this appointment, and he brings the same practical business ways into the office. It takes 1000 men and women to form his clerical force and he keeps every one of these up to the scratch. He works by example as well as by precept. Promptly 9 o'clock he is at the office. From 9 to 10 he dictates answers to his private correspondence, averaging about seventy-five words a minute. At 10 his doors are open and the devil is let in. He has about 300 callers a day and he makes it a point to see every one. Many applicants have to be refused and there are now and then stormy times. General Raum makes it a principle not to use his lawyer about business matters, and he is as diplomatic as possible. He promises what he can and refuses what he must, and the applause of the crowd very rapidly. His calls continue until 2 o'clock. He then takes a lunch if he has not had it before. This he has in his office. It consists of a piece of beef-steak and a biscuit, with a glass or two of milk. He is very careful of his health and he watches his diet. After 2 P. M. he receives the chiefs of his department, considers knotty pension cases, and remains at work until 5 o'clock, when he drops his papers and goes home.

The business of the pension office can hardly be appreciated. The files of its cases would carpet a state if the papers were spread out. The old documents among its records would make a strip as wide as a wagon road and long enough to reach around the whole world. It has settled millions of claims and there are now more than 400,000 cases in the office awaiting settlement. General Raum believes that the cases should be made complete by the claimants and that such cases should be first passed upon by him. He has given directions that all claims in which the evidence is complete shall be acted upon, and at the present rate of progress, if the lawyers and claimants could all these 400,000 cases ready for action to-day he thinks that in seven or eight months his bureau would stand even with the world and everything would be finished up to that date.

His mail is immense. The pension commissioner gets fully three million letters a year, and two million of these require prompt answers. Think of three million letters! Each one will contain at least a foot of note paper, and if you would paste the sheets together the mail received by this man in a single year would make a ribbon six inches wide and longer than from New York to Cleveland. Estimating each letter as costing a two-cent stamp it makes $60,000 for postage, and when you figure up the labor and clerk hire, the worry and trouble, you have embodied a number of lifetimes in this one man. 30,000 letters a day! 70,000 letters a week! More than 3,000,000 letters a year! Exactly what the pension office mail amounts to. The most of the letters are, however, answered by circular, and the pension office, with its big distributing room is as big as almost any village postoffice. Nearly every letter requires research, and many of them consume several sheets of note paper. Nevertheless about 10,000 are answered every day. The letters received from congressmen amount to about 1,000 per day, and congressmen's letters must always be answered. More than 300 pension cases are settled every week, and during the last six days 1468 invalids have received pensions and 518 pensions have been granted to widows, 613 men have been granted an increase of pension, and 200 new claims have been admitted. At present there are nearly a half a million claims pending in the pension office, and the demand is passing out more than a million per year. It is the biggest business of the kind in the world and it grows bigger every year.

Let me tell you something about the building in which this immense business is conducted. It is the biggest brick building in the world and its mighty roof covers two acres of ground. It is made of red pressed brick, a lofty three-story structure with a glass roof rising tier by tier over it. The largest brick structure of the past was the Baths of Diocletian, the ruins of which are by the Via Nazionale in Rome. These baths were a mile in circumference, their interior was finished in circumference, Egyptian granite and they had 3000 marble seats for bathers. Wonderful mosaics covered its floors, hot and cold water continuously flowed for the use of the bathers and the dirtiest plebeians could have access to them for one-eighth of a cent a time. It may be that General Meigs had this immense structure in his mind when he modeled this pension building. It is made after the Roman palaces of the Fifteenth century, and it consists of a series of big rooms around a great central court covering an acre. This court is much like the court of St. Marks in Venice save that St. Marks has only the Italian sky to roof it while the pension court is protected from the cold winds by a sky of glass, and its immense glass roof is upheld by eight mighty brick columns higher than any city house outside of a flat, and thicker than any tree in America outside of California. Each of these columns contains enough brick to build two good-sized houses, and in the ages of the future they may stand here like obelisks when the rest of the building has crumbled into ruins.

Around this great court are arcades rising gallery above gallery, and opening out from the three stories of rooms. Some of the columns of these are gilded or bronzed. The finish of the court, the columns and the walls is in white, the great diamond glass roof is set in framed mosaic of yellow, and the great acre of floor is of colored tiles. In the center of the whole a great fountain sends up a silvery spray, and the whole is one of the curiosities of architecture. It was in this building that the last two inaugural balls have been held, and it is here that all the great balls of the future presidents will be celebrated. At present the floor is filled with great cases of files, and you may walk for a mile in and out through the aisles surrounded by these great cases of pension papers.

In these old papers may be found the names of the most noted men of our history. Blaine's great-grandmother got a pension, and Presidents Grant and Lincoln received land for their services in the Mexican and Black Hawk wars. Robert E. Lee got 160 acres of land for the work he did as a colonel in our war with Mexico, and Jefferson Davis received the same amount for his services. The Mexican war pensions are fast dying out, and there are at present but few revolutionary widows on the pension rolls. About five years ago there were eighty. The number is now reduced to twenty-nine, and three of these are 97 years of age. They are Anna Maria Young of Pennsylvania, Nancy Rains of Vermont, and Susan Curtis of Maine. They must have been married to their husbands long after the Revolutionary war for they were only 7 years old at the beginning of this century, and the war closed seventeen years before that. The youngest Revolutionary widow is Nancy Green, an Indiana woman of 71. She was born in 1819, and her husband must have been gray-haired when she married him. Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Garfield are the only presidents' wives who now receive pensions. They get $5000 a year by a special act of congress. Mrs. President Lincoln got $3000 a year from 1870 to 1882. The amount was then increased to $5000 and this it continued until her death. The The daughter of President Zach Taylor gets $50 a month, and she receives this for General Taylor's services in the Mexican war. Among the noted widows of generals of the late war who receive pensions are those of E. D. Baker, Whipple, Sumner, Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, of George H. Custer, the Indian fighter, of Daniel McCook and Frank P. Blair. Mrs. John A. Logan gets $40 a week by a special act of congress, and the widow of Admiral Farragut receives $2000 a year in the same way. Phil Kearney's widow did get $30 a month, but I am told she has married again, and the sum now goes to her children. Mrs. General Hancock gets a pension, and there are a number of other soldiers' widows who have been pensioned by a special act of congress.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

One of Grant's Short Speeches.

Washington Star.

During the war Major Wham was a lieutenant in General Grant's regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois, and was as fortunate bodily then as he has been since.

"We were in for thirty days at first, and had a colonel who wore two pistols in his belt and made speeches on dress parade," he said to a circle of friends at the Ebbitt last night. "We refused to re-enlist unless we could have a new colonel, and the case was presented to Governor Dick Yates while the regiment was camped at Springfield. It was then that Colonel U. S. Grant was assigned to our regiment, and the governor suggested that the boys be enthused with some speeches by Logan and one or two others. The programme was carried out, and the boys, who had been worked up to three-cheers-and-a-tiger state of mind, and were accustomed to speeches from their old colonel, called for 'Grant.' 'Grant,' 'Colonel Grant,' with the accent on both words. There was a slight hesitation, and then Colonel Grant, who had been sitting down, arose and made an effective speech without exhausting the English language. It could be hardly divided into the three parts required by rhetoricians, for it consisted of but four words, to-wit:

"'Go to your quarters.'

"I told the story once at a reunion when Grant was present, and the veterans took it with a storm of applause, but the old commander never smiled. It was one of those incidents of necessary army discipline which he thought ought never to be alluded to at reunions, and I have never told it since."

"What did you think of your colonel in those days?" was asked.

"A man that couldn't see Grant had the elements of greatness in him was a shoat himself," was the reply. "We all said then he was bound to climb the ladder, and the world has seen our prophecy fulfilled."

Stanley Not a Woman Hater.

New York Sun.

A Philadelphia paper, in telling that Henry M. Stanley, when he lived in Omaha, in 1867, fell in love with an actress who jilted him, remarks that now Stanley is a woman hater. This statement the great explorer's friends indignantly deny. Although Stanley is not a married man, he gives no evidence of hatred for the other sex. In fact, one of the best friends he has is a well known Philadelphia woman, toward whom he entertains feelings of the greatest respect, if not of positive affection. Just before he plunged into the jungle in his search for Emin Bey, the last message he sent to any one in the civilized world was to this loyal friend, and she was among the first to receive word from him when, not long ago, he reappeared, with his knowledge of the mysteries of the great African continent augmented by his recent discoveries.

She Planned to Die.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

A queer story is told of Mrs. H. H. Burpee, a Rockland woman, who planned to die Wednesday, but didn't. Fifty years ago, when a girl of 12 years, she dreamed that the day of her death would be February 12, 1890. So vivid was the dream that its memory has remained with her all these years, and as the day approached she made all preparations for it. The details of her funeral were carefully planned, her business was put in order, neighbors called in to witness the making of her will and even relatives who lived at a distance were summoned to be present at her funeral. As the day passed and evening came, her faith did not waver, though she continued alive and in excellent health, and even when Thursday morning came she continued in the belief that she would die some time this month.

Take the Union Pacific railway for the East, thirty-five hours quicker than any other transcontinental line. Elegant new dining cars, Pullman palace sleepers, free family sleeping cars run through to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Kansas City St. Louis and Chicago; G. S. Taylor, city ticket agent, 31 First street, corner Oak.

IN CLEARWATER LAND

Fifteen Thousand Square Miles of Undeveloped Country.

VAST WEALTH AWAITING PIONEERS

Mountains of Minerals Which Will Yield Millions of Dollars Return to the Capital That Shall Open Them Up.

Lying within a boundary line running along the apex of the Bitter Root, Salmon river, Coeur d'Alene and Blue mountains in North Idaho is a country that, judging from the manifestations of railroad and commercial explorers, is as unknown as the wilds of the Congo, or the land of the midnight sun. Talk with any man who reads as he runs and he will give a more intelligent account of the resources of Africa and Siberia than any of the Clearwater country.

Tracking the enterprise of railroad builders, we see operations carried on for the development of distant regions more zealously and persistently than at home. The seeming studiousness with which our embryotic empire of wealth is avoided indicates more of a grasping after glorification abroad than remunerative business nearer home.

For twenty years this fertile nook has been filling up with sturdy people; our best lands are just being occupied; industry triumphs against heavy obstacles; roses are made to bloom, and the valleys and hills are crowned with the radiance and grandeur of lilies; the hammer brand is stamped upon man's energies as far as observation reaches, and progress marks every expended effort. But yet we are left with our labors unappreciated, to enjoy them as undisturbed as are the cave dwellers or the inhabitants in the land of She. Our invitations to investigate our resources, our petitions for the establishment of communication by rail with the outside world, are often met with the response that we must wait until fuller growth is attained. From observations of recent events in railroad building, we do not believe this is a correct rule. Let attention point to innumerable instances and the fact is revealed that vast deserts, devoid of anything of value, wholly undeveloped, and trackless wildernesses have been supplied with iron roads. Such a policy applied to this neck of the woods will act like a boomerang, injuring the manipulator equally with the object at which it is aimed. Half the efforts exhibited elsewhere put forth in this direction, would unlock treasures that would far outshine "the wealth of Ormus; or where the gorgeous East showers on her kings barbaric, pearls and gold." Our mineral deposits have been sufficiently prospected and mined to enable us to know that they are vast in extent and unexcelled in richness. The whole length and breadth of these mountains is honeycombed with gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, lime and marble. Why, away back in one of the saw-tooth fastnesses, between the Clearwater and Salmon, stands a bold, rugged, cliff-ribbed mountain of quartz, where glittering free gold sets out in clear relief, fascinating the gaze of the almost lost beholder. This ledge has been seen by many mountaineers, whose reports about its richness all agree. Yet it is left untouched only because of its remoteness and inaccessibility. A party of pleasure seekers a few summers ago discovered twenty-two well defined quartz ledges in a three weeks' trip through these mountains. One company of prospectors last year discovered a rich bed of ore on the Lo Lo divide, returning to it the present season to further develop it, with the hope that ere long some railroad company may accidentally wake up to the exigencies of the occasion, and taps its hiding place. The mines of Warren, Elk City and Oro Fino districts are comprised within the limits named and are well established, and are each year increasing in development, notwithstanding the primitive modes of operation.

The larger part of Idaho county, a portion, indeed, as large as the state of Massachusetts, must be devoted to mining enterprises. The eastern part of the county lies for the most part 5000 feet above sea level and therefore not favorable for agriculture. The Salmon river cuts a great gash through these mountains from northeast to southwest, affording a magnificent waterway for a trunk line railroad, and along its banks, where there are arable lands, it is well adapted to agricultural and horticultural products. On the north side of Salmon river the basins of Florence and Elk City were first discovered. On the south side lies Warren's. These mining camps were rich. They were discovered at a time in mining history when all the improved appliances were well known and could be made available. The ground was not deep or difficult, therefore great quantities of the precious metals were taken out in a few years. Then followed a period of stagnation. The inevitable and perambulating Chinaman came. He was pleased with ground that the white man despised; he soon acquired and has since retained a monopoly of surface mining. But all placer gold may be traced to its original matrix in veins of quartz. Accordingly, within a few years numerous ledges of ore of varying richness have been discovered in all the mining districts. In Elk City, among others may be mentioned the Buster lode, upon which more development work has perhaps been done than any other. This is a large ledge of great extent and well defined, and appears to contain the elements of a valuable mine. Its reducing appliances consist of a stamp mill run by steam power. We are informed that a new company has been organized and has purchased or bonded several ledges there, and will put an machinery this season requiring an expenditure of $100,000 at the first start. In Florence no quartz mines are now in active operation. A number of small veins have been explored to a little depth and abandoned. In some of them the ore was very rich. The whole surface of the country which was rich in placer deposits, is intersected also by minute veins of quartz and iron pyrites, and in time will all be worked over. Five miles southeast of Florence on the slope of Salmon river lies the Bullion mine, a large deposit of silver ore. Shafts have been sunk and tunnels run and numerous shipments of ore made to San Francisco, all of which averaged above a hundred ounces per ton. The Warren district lies fifteen miles south of the Salmon river and here quartz mining is carried on on a somewhat larger scale. There are two stamp mills and several arastras in operation during the summer. The veins of that district are usually small, seldom exceeding two feet in width but are numerous, more than a hundred have at one time or another been located and more or less work done on them. Active operations are now continued to about fifteen.

The Little Giant owned by G. Richold, is the largest producer, the development consists of two tunnels following the vein, the lower tunnel is more than a thousand feet in length. The vein is much distorted and broken but the ore is of great richness. It is believed that no mill run of ore however has been made averaging less than $100 per ton and selected lots have paid from $1.00 to $175 per ton. Considerable silver ore is saved in the form of concentrates, which yield from 300 to 500 ounces per ton. The reducing plant consists of a five stamp mill with self feeder and concentrator. A reverberating furnace with pans and settlers, beneficiates the silver ore from this mine, as also various lots from neighboring mines. A well appointed assay office is conducted for these mines. There are still considerable reserves of ore above the water level, but the time is not distant when pumping apparatus will be needed to develop the mines in depth.

The Silver King is a silver bearing ledge of considerable extent. The ore now being extracted yields from $30 to $125 per ton, and is worked in custom mills. The Mayflower is three miles south of the town of Warrens and carries both gold and silver, many lots of ore having yielded $60 to $70 per ton; it has an arastra run by water power; concentrates assaying about $2000 per ton are shipped to Omaha.

In the immediate vicinity are about a dozen other mines more or less developed. The Keystone lies five miles southeast of town, the ore from which yields $30 to $90 per ton and is being actively worked. The Knott mine is a gold bearing vein from two to five feet in width. It is favorably situated for development and is opened by three tunnels, two of which are 400 feet in length; the lowest pierces the ledge at a depth of 220 feet. The ore is low grade, yielding $12 to $20 per ton. The reducing plant consists of a five stamp mill with two arastras. The water power is situated two miles from the mine.

Wolverine is a small vein of great richness; a mill run has lately paid upwards of $200 per ton.

The Alton district lately discovered and opened up is thirty miles south-east of Warrens in a very rough section of country between two branches, the South fork and middle fork of Salmon river. Many silver bearing veins some of them very large have been located. The only one upon which much work is being done is the Cleveland, owned and operated by a St. Louis company; the vein is quite large from four to ten feet in width. A ten-stamp mill is expected to be placed upon this mine the coming summer.

Owing to the remoteness and difficulty of access considerable sections of those mountains await the advent of the prospectors. A railroad coming in from the south-east through the Lemhi country down through the Salmon river water ways would open up a mineral belt equaling Nevada or the Coeur de Alenes. The Elk City and Pierce City mineral belts soon to be more extensively developed would be tapped by a railroad over the great Clearwater route, and would furnish paying traffic from the very first.

In addition to the value of these mountains for minerals, the timber supply is of vast account. The most magnificent, too—tall, straight, of gigantic size, and free from defects. White pine and cedar abound, five feet in diameter, also tamarack and firs—just what is needed for the treeless prairies to the east and west of us, but which cannot be utilized until the solitudes are broken up by the sturdy sons of the iron giants.

To speak of the agricultural resources of this undiscovered country is to open up a subject upon which volumes might be written. The fertility of the soil, the sufficiency and purity of the water, the uniformity of temperature, the rarity of the atmosphere, the healthfulness of the climate, all combine to make it the abiding-place of joy and contentment.

There are comprised within the limits named, approximately, 3,000,000 acres of arable land distributed about as follows: Weippe prairie 500,000, Camas prairie 500,000, Salmon river country 100,000, Upper Clearwater 100,000, Potlach prairie 400,000, Genesee prairie 300,000, Asotin country 400,000, Lewiston prairie 300,000, Nez Perce Indian reservation 400,000.

The fertility of the soil is attested by the productive capacity for wheat, which at the least estimate is twenty-five bushels per acre as high as sixty bushels has in many instances been raised. At other cereals yield in proportion. Vegetables are produced in abundance, on land 2300 to 3900 feet elevation, this whole section being peculiarly subject to warm coast currents. Hardy fruits succeed well on any of these lands and along the valleys, the more tender fruits, such as peaches and grapes, thrive wonderfully.

We may say, then, that the productive capacity of this undiscovered country is equal to 75,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum, based upon the yield of present acreage; 2,300,000 tons in round numbers, 150,000 car loads, 500 car loads per day, one train of 20 cars every hour. Traffic enough for several railroads.

There have been up to the present time about 900 000 acres located by actual settlers, besides about 100,000 acres in timber culture claims, probably not more than one-fourth of the whole amount is cultivated, on account of lack of transportation facilities. Many tons of fruit along the rivers went to waste last season for the same cause, the low stage of water preventing the running of boats.

Because this inland country is hemmed in by mountain ranges, strangers have the impression that the whole interior is but rugged mountains and wilderness. Not long since some chance visitors, who have recently crossed the Rockies, expressed themselves as astonished at the vast fields of growing grain and broad prairies of native grasses. All the information they could gather at the nearest point of departure from the railroad had not enlightened them. It is our hope, not to say expectation, that some enterprising company will soon find it to its interest to burn these supposed barriers away and find ingress to this land of milk and honey. They will find the people ready to respond to every development for traffic.

A List of France's Pretenders.

New York World.

M. de Blowitz writes: France has four pretenders—Prince Jerome, Prince Victor, the Comte de Paris and General Boulanger. Curiously enough, all four are talked of today, for it is announced that, contrary to Bonapartist hopes, Prince Jerome and his son Victor were not reconciled at the Duke of Aosta's funeral, that the Comte de Paris is going to Cuba and that General Boulanger has knocked down a chandelier on his head and has to keep his bed for some days. Prince Victor, as is known, was disowned by his father on account of his accepting a stipend from a Bonapartist section favorable to an alliance with the church. Prince Jerome resented his son's insubordination, his programme, and especially the derogatory source of his income. When asked, therefore, to see his son, he stipulated that Prince Victor should submit to his authority, should accept his anti-clerical and not anti-republican programme, and should reveal the source of his income, so that, if the sum were not too large, the father could repay it. Prince Victor, as may be supposed, refused these terms, so that the Bonapartist split remains; but since the last election Bonapartism is scarcely a party and, unless it springs up from its ashes as in 1850, its internal divisions cannot deserve much attention.

It is more interesting to turn to the departure of the Comte de Paris for the West Indies. It is a mark of resignation and almost of discouragement. He leaves behind the throne of his daughter shaken by the revolution which is knocking at the gates of his kingdom. He leaves behind a France which is indifferent to his movements, and which has not pardoned him for having attempted to descend to the throne of his ancestors with the help of an insincere adventurer, who would not have accepted his assistance had he not felt certain that he could throw him into the ditch at the moment of crossing it. He is going to the West Indies a traveler who has been undeceived, a king without a future, seeking to shun Europe, to which his fall neither inspires terror nor regret. Even those who affect to defend him think his absence will produce no change in the regular course of events.

Shades of the Wooly Horse.

Paris Herald.

What a delightful old humbug P. T. Barnum is, and how he must have chuckled internally as he stood beside the Earl of Aberdeen in Grosvenor square on Thursday night advised young men to "acquire a character for strict honesty and truthfulness." The great showman is doubtless anxious to cut off rivalry at the fountain head.

Lower Than the Lowest.

The Canadian Pacific are now selling first-class limited tickets through to Chicago for $57, second $34. Office, No. 6 Washington street.

THE ASTORS' WEALTH

Quiet Life and Peaceful Death of John Jacob Astor.

THE RICHEST MAN IN AMERICA

By Careful, Painstaking Labor He Added Millions of Dollars to the Princely Fortune Which He Inherited.

John Jacob Astor, the son of William Backhouse Astor, was born June 10, 1822, and therefore died in his sixty-eighth year. The basis of his education he obtained at Columbia college. A portion of his early days, before he settled down to his life's work—the care, the dispensing and bestowment, and the accumulation of his millions—he spent in Europe completing his studies and developing the tastes which enhanced his public usefulness and adorned his private life. He was, as became an Astor, a German scholar. He was something of a linguist, speaking and reading French, as well as German. For some time before his father's death, in 1875, he had accepted the entire control of the Astor Library. John Jacob Astor's administration of that great and delicate trust affords a demonstration at once of his scholarship and the excellence of his financial judgment. In the discharge of this trust, as of all those which his fortune imposed upon him, Mr. Astor displayed that attribute which best fitted him for all—conscientiousness. There was the rare and commanding proof of nobility of character about him—he lived in his duty. He displayed at every point of his contact with affairs that clear eyed recognition and acknowledgment of duty in its nicer sense, which is the main distinction of the true aristocrat and for which the resources of the most refined of languages were taxed to invent a phrase. Mr. John Jacob Astor was accordingly a true Astor—true to the traditions, to the projective impulse of the Astor. He was true to the progressiveness of the community and of the civilization of the age in which he lived. He was the inertia of motion, not of rest. He did not keep still, he kept ageing—and that upon the ever diverging lines of responsibilities increased as his wealth augmented and as his nature expanded.

THE ASTOR FORTUNE.

No more marvelous story has ever been written than that of the Astor fortune.

Extraordinary tales of its extent have been published broadcast over the country for generations, and many a farmer's lad has found in these stories the load-stone to draw him to the great city.

With continual writing and continual speculating the estimates of the Astor hoard have grown steadily, until now it is no uncommon thing to hear it asserted that the combined wealth of the family amounts to $400,000,000. John Jacob Astor's individual share of wealth was often put at $250,000,000 and even $300 000,000, and only last November such a well informed writer as Thomas G. Shearman estimated it at $.50,000,000 in the *Forum*. As a matter of fact this is undoubtedly as much as the fortune of the entire family amounts to, and a closer figure would be $160,000,000.

In cold type this seems a very insignificant sum to represent the wealth of what has often been considered the richest family in the country. But a careful *resume* of all the data that is obtainable on the subject show that this estimate, while conservative, is probably very near the correct figure. It takes a great many years to accumulate $100,000,000 in such ventures as the Astors have always been engaged in—trade and real estate—and the foundation for the family's wealth was laid less than a century ago. While the profits which the original John Jacob Astor earned on his rude investments were enormous, they were necessarily restricted, and his great real estate manœuvres never yielded a tithe of the gain that accrued to Commodore Vanderbilt in a single turn of the stock market.

ASTOR'S CONSERVATIVE METHODS.

Vanderbilt speculated, and speculated luckily, with enormous sums. The Astors have always adhered to conservative business methods, and their riches have simply been increased by judicious investments, yielding a good interest and constantly enhancing in value.

The only really great speculation that the first John Jacob Astor ever engaged in was the establishment of the trading town of Astoria, in Oregon. This promised to make him the richest man in the world at one time, and had it succeeded the Astors of today would undoubtedly be not only the wealthiest family in the country, but the wealthiest in the world.

Although it failed he was not ruined by any means. It was merely a severe setback, and led him to avoid all such hazardous ventures in the future. In after years, when he could look back on the matter with the calmness of a manifold millionaire, he secured the services of Washington Irving to write the adventures of the colony in an interesting book published under the caption of "Astoria."

Before this venture Mr Astor had been making money at a rate that was considered marvellous in those days, but always as a merchant and far-seeing purchaser of real estate. When he, the son of a butcher born in Waldorf, arrived in this country from Germany at the age of 17, he began his mercantile career at once with a number of flutes that he had brought over with him. Then he started in to learn the business of furrier, on which he pinned all his hopes. He worked day and night for $2 a week and board, and at the end of two years he had a little place of his own. From that time until he died at the age of 84 his wealth increased uninterruptedly, gains coming to him rapidly in the fur trade, in the Chinese trade and in real estate.

BUYING LAND.

His belief in land investments evinced themselves at an early stage, and the first of the great Astor holdings on Manhattan island was secured by the family's founder within five years after he had set foot on American soil. It was a very modest beginning, and the deed passed on August 14, 1789, recording that for $2400 of current money of the state of New York, James Balmer, innkeeper, transferred to Jacob Astor, "fur merchant," a plot of ground on Bowery lane, near Elizabeth street. A year later he made his second purchase, this time as "John Jacob Astor," the "John" having been adopted in the meanwhile. He bought the dwelling house and lot, 30x85, fronting on Little Dock street, now a part of Water street, for $850.

As the years passed and his funds accumulated the fur merchant went more and more extensively into real estate, until in 1810 he was probably the largest owner of property on the island.

FORECASTING THE CITY'S GROWTH.

At that time began the policy of real estate investments, which has done more than anything else to roll up the millions for the family of to-day. Mr. Astor began to purchase just beyond the line of population, in what were then thinly settled suburbs. He had seen the city spread steadily and he knew that this spread must surely continue as the city became greater and greater. In 1811 he sold a lot near Wall street for $8000—a price that was considered very modest. The purchaser after securing his bargain and paying over the money was inclined to chuckle over his good trade. "Why, Mr. Astor," he said, "in four years that lot will be worth $15,000."

"I know it," replied the first Astor. "But now I'll tell you what I'll do with your $8000. I'll go above Canal street and buy eighty lots, and by the time your piece of land is worth $12,500 my lots will be worth $80,000," and it turned out to be true.

When John Jacob died his fortune was estimated at $20,000,000, most of which went to his son William B., the father of the second John Jacob, who is now dead. A great portion of this fortune was invested in real estate, and the son followed in the footsteps of his father, buying more and more and rarely selling. So great were the holdings at this time that it was estimated that the entire proceeds of the estate could be devoted during the next fifty years to building houses on the property owned by the family without buying a single foot of additional land. But the policy of the Astors has always been to secure the land and let some one else do the building on lease-holds.

A STEADY GROWTH.

In the hands of William B. the estate was continued under the same line of management as before. Accruing rents were reinvested in favorable localities, and the outlying districts always received close attention for investment. All definite information regarding the size of the estate was carefully kept from outsiders, and when William B. Astor died it was only known in a general way that his possessions had grown to more than double what they had been when they came down to him from his father.

William B. Astor, under his father's will, had but a life interest in the estate of the elder John Jacob Astor, with power of apportionment among his issue, and upon his death in 1875 he bequeathed the estate in equal shares to his two sons—John Jacob, Jr., and William Astor—in fee simple and absolute.

What John Jacob's portion had grown to at the time of his death it is impossible to say with any degree of certainty, as his interests were so closely interwoven with those of his surviving brother William. Well-informed persons, however, who have had particularly good opportunities for learning inside facts, estimate that William Waldorf Astor—who is known to be his father's sole heir under the will which the latter executed some time ago—will be the absolute master over about $70,000,000.

Five years ago there was a friendly division of the property between John Jacob and William Astor, on the terms laid out in their father's will. But the two have practically carried on their business together the same as formerly, notwithstanding this division. Abner Bartlett, the manager of William B.'s estate, acting jointly for the two brothers in administering the affairs of the entire property. The brothers had adjoining offices at Nos. 21 and 23 West Twenty-sixth street, the building having been especially erected for the headquarters of the family property.

INCREASING THEIR HOLDINGS.

During the past years the Astors have been steadily increasing their real estate holdings along the Harlem river and in the annexed district. They bought largely from the Morris estate, which they diked out and filled in and otherwise improved. They also bought a large number of other pieces from different holders along the line of improvement adjacent to Jerome park. On the course of the Western boulevard and Riverside drive they have secured large plots within a very short time extending from street to street clear through the blocks.

Their east side property embraces among other places the old "radish gardens," extending from avenue B to First avenue, between Third and Seventh streets. This plot is held on twenty-one year leaseholds by the people who have built large tenements and who pay ground rent to the owners. Only in a few instances have any of the leaseholds been sold by the Astors. The general policy is to give these twenty-one year leases, renewable at the end of that period on the basis of a new appraisement. In this way large tracts are owned by the family in which their names never figure, the owners of the buildings paying all the taxes and other claims. An enormous tract of land is held in this way between Forthy-third and Forty-seventh streets, west of Eighth avenue, where nearly 1000 brown stone dwelling houses have been erected by as many families on the twenty-one year lease plan. In these localities the building is restricted, no tenements being allowed.

Altogether the family owns nearly twenty-five acres south of Eighty-sixth street on Manhattan island, and down town they have some of the most valuable buildings in the city.

THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The most important probably is the Astor house, which is taxed at $1,500,000, and is actually worth about $2,000,000. It was built by the first John Jacob Astor, and stands to-day as solid, apparently, as ever. This is only one of their Broadway properties, others being the building occupied by Rogers, Peet & Co., at Prince street; the Schermerhorn building facing on Broadway, Pine and Wall streets, the Exchange Court building, facing on Broadway, Exchange place and New street, and others. Besides this they own the Guaranty and Indemnity building and the Oriole building. There is hardly a thoroughfare of any consequence in town on which they do not own one or more edifices, and in every ward in the city they have from two to a dozen houses from which they collect rents.

On the line of Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets they own almost the entire blocks from Madison to Sixth avenues, with the exception of the Sixth avenue fronts. This includes, of course, both sides of Fifth avenue. At the junction of Broadway and Seventh avenue they own the entire west side from Forty-third to Forty-fifth street. The last purchase made by John Jacob Astor was the entire block facing on Third avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets. The price paid for this piece of property, on which there is a new apartment building, recently completed, was $450,000, and the Astor country place on the Hudson, which Mr. Astor purchased from Mr. Cyrus W. Field only three years ago for $160,000. He bought this country seat on the advice of Alexander Hamilton, the late president of the Astor library, whose place it adjoins, and spent $100,000 in improvements. After Mr. Hamilton's death, however, he wanted to get rid of the property.

The Astors have for twenty-five years been among the largest purchasers of the city's sinking fund securities and hold a big block at present. They also own nearly the entire issue of the Columbus & Hocking Coal Company's bonds and a part of the stock of about every old bank in the city. John Jacob Astor bought conservatively of a large number of well paying securities, which, while not gilt edged, paid bigger dividends than government or similar bonds. Among other companies the bonds of which he held were Delaware & Lackawanna, Western Union and insurance stocks. He was one of the principal owners of the United States Trust Company.

The taxes paid by John Jacob and William Astor amounted to over $450,000 last year, and they always made it a point to pay on the first day in order to get the benefit of the rebates.

A Still Alarm.

Bob Burdette in the Brooklyn Eagle.

Out in a town far, far away from the United States of Michigan there lives a man who, although a "Westerner," has, by long years of study and reading of incomprehensible books and poring over musty tomes, acquired the Boston language until he can speak it like a native. One night, they tell me, the building in which this wise man had his rooms caught fire. The flames crept on they seized upon him, absorbed in study. But the clothing had not been more than half burned off his back before he realized what was going on. Rushing out into the street he lifted up his voice and gave the terrible alarm that thrills the stoutest heart: "Conflagration! Conflagration! Hasten hither all the mechanical apparatus designed for the suppression of combustion!"

Secure your railroad, steamship and sleeping car tickets to all points North, South and East via the Union Pacific railway and save time and money. Ticket office No. 31 First street, corner of Oak.

HUNGER IN THE HILLS.

Two Hunters Rescued From Starvation by Siletz Indians.

DEEP SNOW HEMMED THEM IN

Almost Without Food for Forty-five Days

GATHERED AROUND ALBINA.

The City Fathers and the Annual Meeting of the Taxpayers.

Matters Considered by the Council—Reports of the Directors and Clerk—Tax Levy—High School Question—Notes—Etc.

A regular meeting of the Albina city council, was held Wednesday evening, and all the members being present the following business was transacted,

PETITIONS.

From T N Hughes, and others asking the vacation of the alleys through blocks 1 and 4, in Abend's addition to Albina Referred to street committee

From O M Godfrey, C H Hill J C Woods and others asking that the city purchase 200 feet of hose and place a fire plug at the corner of Williams avenue and Russell street Referred to committee on fire and water

A communication from W F Bower & Co., in relation to fire hose offering to guarantee the hose for four years was read and placed on file

REPORTS

From the finance committee recommending that the bills of J Pittinger, L T Vinigerholz, Olds & Summers, be paid accepted

Of the city surveyor on the proposed extensions of Williams' avenue, to connect with Multnomah avenue also a plat of same. Report and plat accepted and placed on file

The following claims were allowed Olds & Summers, fifty gallons of oil $11 J Pittinger expressage $6 50 L T Vinigerholz two cords of wood $7, O'Rourke & Foster oil, $15 97, I F Powers, bedding for jail $11 60 Albina Light & Water Company water, $40.

Three warrants were ordered drawn in favor of Joseph Richardson for $2500, $1265 77 and $23 23 respectively, the same to be delivered on the surrender of the $4000 warrant No 126 issued on the 24th day of September, 1889 The said warrants to take the place of the $4000 warrant, which is to be delivered to the police judge and by him canceled

Ordinance authorizing the erecting laying, stretching and maintaining of poles and wires for use in conducting electricity in the city of Albina, by the Albina Light and Water Company and its assigns with its amendment, was read the third time and passed.

The committee on street and public property were authorized to contract for the repairing of the bridge on Abernathy avenue at the expense of the general fund

Ordinance No 24, relating to license was referred to the street committee and police judge for revision

The surveyor was instructed to survey Elliot street and stake the same through Abend's addition

ALBINA SCHOOL REPORT

The following is a report of the public schools of Albina for the month ending February 28 1890 as taken from the result sheet

DISTRICT 31

	No registered	No remaining	Cases tardiness	Per Cent Attendance	No Visitors
Williams Avenue	45	341	895	5 71	
Central	201	1	11 95	6 12	
Multnomah	67	58	1 95	5	
Totals	723	1 95	2 90	4 16	

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

The city has been compelled to buy some more bedding for the jail, to replace the blankets that were stolen by an audacious thief who broke jail a short time ago

SCHOOL MATTERS IN ALBINA

Pursuant to a call the annual school meeting was held at the Albina schoolhouse The meeting was very enthusiastic, and over 300 taxpayers were in attendance.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman C C Grimes. The board of directors were all present except Mr Heath, who was absent on account of sickness The object of the meeting having been stated, School Clerk T W Bleick read the minutes of the last annual meeting which were approved.

The following annual report of the clerk was read

SCHOOL CLERK'S REPORT

Number of residents between 4 and 20 years at date, 947 pupils enrolled in public school 705 pupils enrolled under 6 years, 8, average daily attendance during school term 474 number of teachers employed 14 number not attending any school, 242 estimated value of schoolhouses and grounds, $35 000, furniture, $4000 apparatus maps etc $250 amount of insurance $22 800 average monthly salary paid male teachers $97 50 average monthly salary paid female teachers, $60 10 number of school months a year 9 number of schoolhouses, 3 number of legal voters, 548 total per cent. of taxes levied for 1889, 6 mills, per cent. taxes levied for school purposes 4 mills, per cent. taxes levied for teachers' salaries 2 mills.

Receipts—	
On hand March 1889	$ 8 597 07
From tax roll, 1889	8 303 58
From county school fund	6 218 40
From state school fund	1,499 10
Other sources	102 41
Total	$19 820 66
Disbursements—	
Teachers salaries	$ 6 534 41
For school repairs	1 847 58
For school furniture	8 9 35
Fuel, incidentals, etc	1 370 48
District clerk's commission	311 20
Apparatus maps, charts, etc	387 14
For building purposes	7 092 50
Insurance	116 00
Other school purposes	256 70
Cash on hand	5 38 40
Total	$19 820 66

Respectfully submitted, T W BLEICK, Clerk.

The report was adopted

SCHOOL DIRECTORS REPORT

The report of the school directors for Albina district No. 31 was then read

During the past year we have maintained the school in this district consisting of fourteen teachers at a monthly expense of $920 being an increase of $ 84 per month for teachers salaries over last year In order to supply room for the rapid increase of attendance the board has been compelled to enlarge the Williams avenue school by adding four rooms three of them having been seated and are now occupied. This was accomplished at an outlay of $4630, plus $497 07 for extra work We have also completed the remaining rooms in the central building the four rooms in the building having been occupied since the beginning of the fall term We will also remind you that the board has expended the sum of $1 000 on account of moving this building back from the Morris street front We are at this time seating capacity for 700 pupils There has been enrolled in our school up to this time 750 students, leaving seating room for forty five students only The residents of the northwestern part of this district (Multnomah) some months ago petitioned the board for additional school room Owing to lack of funds after completion of the Williams avenue building we could not encourage our petitioners to expect an addition to the Multnomah building the past year and consequently, their communication did not receive the consideration it would had the board been in possession of the funds to carry out the work In those in attendance to-night directly interested in this part of the district the above reason is given and we hope they will agree with us in considering it the better policy to here postponed the subject until this annual meeting

In this connection we will say that if it had not been for the increase in valuation in improvements placed on lots and property subdivided into lots by the clerk during the last year this increasing taxable property we would to night be compelled to report an indebtedness of $ 560 instead of a surplus of something over $ 400 The enrollment of the district shows the population of children between the ages of 4 and 20 years to be 947—an increase of 119 over last year

In order to furnish accommodations the coming year it will be necessary to build additional room in Multnomah and to engage at least two more teachers We would also call your attention to the consideration of a high school which would add greatly to our present school system We take pleasure in reporting to you the condition of our schools—a good average attendance and a well qualified corps of teachers working in harmony, and but one case of unruly conduct brought to our notice during the year By a careful estimate of the property in the district we find it will require about $15,000, to pay all expenses the coming year which includes two $1000 bonds $10 00 for payment of teachers' assessment, and $3 60 for interest, insurance and incidentals

We should here receive about $7 600 from the state and [illegible] We find that we have [illegible] to be required for the year 1890 and [illegible] payable per city in the district will clear about $1 500 00 We consider that a mill tax on this amount [illegible] for the [illegible] mills for building [illegible] will be required and we recommend the [illegible] respectfully submitted [illegible]

On motion adopted

THE TAX LEVIED

The question of levying a six mill tax was taken up and freely discussed. Parties interested in Multnomah advocated having a new school building in Multnomah, as the present one was inadequate for the increasing population in that vicinity After some discussion a motion was made that the board be authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $3000, payable in ten years for the purpose of buying additional ground and to build a schoolhouse in Multnomah which was carried This being disposed of the six mill tax was again discussed and on it [illegible] a three mill tax was levied for school building and three mills for school purposes which was adopted

THE HIGH SCHOOL QUESTION.

The proposition of establishing a high school was entertained and discussed The movement was though favorably of until the question was asked "how many pupils had passed the last examination for that grade Professor Young was called and stated that only one had passed that term but he expected that twelve more in his class would be ready to enter next June. Also that others would attend should such a school be established After some further discussion the audience failed to see the necessity of maintaining a high school when only one had passed, and the prospective pupils might [illegible] school before another examination could be had So a motion was made that the proposition of having a high school, at present be laid on the table This prevailed.

OTHER MATTERS

Under miscellaneous business it was asked how many legal voters were in the district The member also asked the manner and time of voting and what the required qualifications of a voter were This was answered by the clerk reading the school law relating to that matter

A communication received by the board from White and Kingsley, the contractors of the addition to the Albina school building stating they had lost $400 on their contract besides 120 days time at three dollars per day, and wished the board would consider their claim A motion was made and seconded that the claim be laid on the table

The chairman then announced the following names for judges and clerks at the March election Judges—J Hawkins John Parker C M Ruman Clerks—C J Sibley and William Currin The meeting then adjourned

DEATH OF MRS L F O JOHNSON

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union Loses One of Their Most Earnest Workers

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Portland has never experienced so deep a loss as that which has come to them in the death of Mrs L F O Johnson Though past 70 years of age there was not the slightest evidence of decline in her intellectual vigor The superior gifts and graces with which nature had endowed her the special advantages, in the way of early education, and life long contact with educational and benevolent work, had all combined in their culturing and refining influences to exalt and expand a nature rarely susceptible to the highest and best influences, intellectual moral and religious

Mrs Johnson was of New England parentage and comes from a long line of well trained ancestry many of them leaders in religious and educational work. She has three brothers, one a prominent merchant in Philadelphia and another a minister One sister, the wife of Dr McCabe of the Delaware Ohio Wesleyan University Mrs McCabe distinguished herself during the woman's crusade in Ohio after which she was a number of years president of the state W C T U of Ohio This last named circumstance doubtless gave Mrs Johnson the marked interest in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union when she matriculated to the hour of her death it being one of the last things for which she worked and of which she spoke Just three weeks before her death she was present at the weekly meeting of our Portland W C T U and charmed all present by her beautiful exposition of the Word

One who has known her for years said Mrs Johnson is a whole volume on bringing up children in the way they should go Her love for humanity at large and devoted interest in reform and Christian work never blinded her eyes to the grave responsibilities of a wife and mother, but rather enhanced her appreciation of these responsible positions

Mrs Johnson first met her husband Thurman Johnson at Cazenovia, N Y where she was a student. A few years after the meeting they were married and went to Augusta Ky where they were both engaged in teaching From there they went to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where Mr Johnson was engaged some years as professor from which place they removed to Dickenson college at Carlisle Pa In 1860 Mr Johnson was elected president of this institution, in which capacity he served until his death in 1868

Mrs Johnson herself served one year as president of a female college at Mechanicsburg Pa and she also served one year in a like capacity at Delaware O So long prominent in social and educational circles per se has her superiority was proven in nothing more than in the fact that as the mother of a large family she shone with almost unexampled brilliancy as queen in a home of rare culture and Christian excellence From what we have learned of the subject of this sketch we feel that we fall far short of doing her justice, as only a well filled volume could fitly describe such a character Mrs Johnson leaves two sons one a minister in one of the Pennsylvania conferences the other a resident of this city, Mr T T Johnson each just such characters as we would expect from such a mother

Mrs A R Riggs

WORKINGMEN IN COUNCIL

A Regular Meeting of the Portland Federated Trades—Various Matters Considered

The Portland Federated Trades Assemble met in regular session Vice President Ready presiding in the absence of Captain John O Brien Officers present Martin Ready vice president, C Bomburger secretary, and E F Hyland treasurer

Mr Daniels, representing the finishers of this city was allowed to sit with the assembly, the object of his visit being to secure the assistance of the federation in organizing a union.

The credentials of George F Halsey from the Typographical Union were presented and he was allowed to sit as a delegate from that body

E J Hyland tendered his resignation as treasurer, and Albert Tozer was elected to fill the vacancy A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officer for the excellent service he has rendered the body during the past year.

A communication was received from Hon Binger Hermann acknowledging the receipt of memorials, and promising his aid for the passage of suitable laws affecting the labor ing classes

Albert Lozier, chairman of the executive committee reported that he had consulted with Mr Liebe and others connected with the German Baking Company and that he finds the rules of the Bakers' Union are abided by and that Mr Liebe gives preference to union men This bakery was found to be as fine as anyone on the coast

Mr Abells of the legislative committee reported on several matters of interest to all tradesmen He favored the city creating the office of sanitarian and paying an officer to look after all buildings in the city

Mr Ready of the organizing committee reported on the evening of the 18th the Finishers' Union would be organized

The office of statistical secretary having become vacant through the resignation of J A Power Mr Hart, of the cigarmakers', was elected to fill the vacancy Mr Hart reported that all unions had increased in membership in the past three months

Delegate Bartlett, of the Painters' Union, criticised the immigration board for inducing too many tradesmen to come to this state

Delegate Bumbarger reported work in the carpenter line a little dull

Delegate Bartlett said that painters are busy, and report much work to be done this year

Delegate Halsey, of the Typographical Union reported too many printers in town He favored each union sending circulars throughout the country posting unions on the state of trade here and then strangers would have themselves only to blame if they came here and found work dull He thought that the immigration board was doing a great work in settling up this country and felt that it was making business for the laboring men in

The meeting then adjourned

If you feel all broke up and out of sorts agitate your liver with Simmons Liver Regulator

For European steamship accomodations, Pullman sleeping car reservations and tickets to all points in the United States Canada and Europe call on G S Taylor City Ticket Agent Union Pacific Railway 81 First street, corner Oak

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No 121 First street corner Washington, office Northern Pacific Railroad,

ANNUAL Y. M. C. A. MEETING

The 21st Anniversary Gathering of This Very Excellent Association.

The Election of Officers for the Ensuing Term—Secretary Jacobs's Report—The Year's Work—Encouraging Outlook

The twenty first annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was well attended last night William Wadhams in the chair Reports for the year were made by all committees, showing the association to be in a healthy condition and doing splendid work The following lines of work were reported on Religious reception educational gymnasium lectures and entertainments boys work membership employment department visitation of sick young men and the finance committee

THE ANNUAL REPORT

The general secretary N H Jacobs presented the following report

My first and dear friends — It may be fore you to night for the first time as your general secretary Heretofore I have been but acting secretary My position has been a peculiar one at the request of my friend Mr Beers, the state committee in whose employ I was at the request of the board of directors place me in charge of the work but I am unable to fill the office of secretary which I did not see my way clearly to do until a few weeks ago I trust that my entering the work here as your secretary at the call of God may be pleasing to Him, and am willing to work where He may direct I trust that our relations will always be pleasant and that unitedly we will labor to advance our Master's cause among young men

During the work at this time, when the most was to be done and when things were not in a fit way to be settled and running but little experienced help I found my hands very full but I did not lose help of our young men and to Most gladly sing we are able to report a large work, and a year for the young men of Portland and to Jesus our Lord we ascribe all the glory

Aside from my connection with the Young Men's Christian Association has it been more of a pleasure to me to make a report than it is to night handling as we do not the fishing in of the new year's work And from the amount of privilege taking a retrospective view of the past few months we have, as a result to say If there is hath the Lord wrought and to Him heavenly Father be all the honor and praise for the great privilege we have enjoyed of being numbered with His children and counted worthy of being recognized as among the ranks and die of the great army of christian young men who are battling for the right and to advance the kingdom in His name to establish a standard of right and purity

The Young Men's Christian Association is no longer an experiment but an indispensable agency among the numbers of the young men who are found in the various cities of the world and in no place is it more needed than in Portland

In the 1st Book of Samuel 4th chapter and and a part of the 9th verse we will be found the text of mine Wherefore let the young men find favor in thine eyes for to me in a good day The words of David Nabal a wealthy merchant—in these days he might be called a merchant Prince David in exile and had been anointed king of Israel but soul was still on the throne and envious of the young king sought his life David driven to destitution and almost desperation sent a few of his chosen young men to ask a favor of this man of plenty in the line of ingathering at one when above all others he could have granted the request

I am sure you will agree with me that this work is being done in Portland an opportune time for me when above all others such work is needed There never has been an hour in the city of Portland when there were so many young men in it as to day and you will agree with me that there never has been a time when so much is being done to lead young men astray and to allure them into paths of sin and destruction as at this hour In view of this fact then we have come in a good day, in an opportune time when the dear Master is calling upon us for renewed activity and earnest effort for the moral protection and salvation of this great multitude of young men who are found in the highways every day life and who make up fully one fifth of the city population

The Young Men's Christian Association is the only organization doing a definite work for the moral religious social intellectual and physical development of young men It is the only agency of the church that maintains reading rooms libraries lecture courses evening educational classes gymnasiums employment bureaus aid for young men in sickness and in trouble etc Its broad spirit of call of city and great unlimited [illegible] you It is [illegible] among the institutions of the church and [illegible] one of the grandest civilizing agencies of the age It has become a household word in every nation and to city is considered complete in all respects until it has a well organized and well conducted Young Men's Christian Association

Portland has done well in this direction but the present proportions of the work demand increased facilities which we trust in the future will be provided For the detailed account of the committee work you have heard from the committees themselves

A good work has been done by the Ladies Auxiliary The debating club is well organized and is much appreciated by the young men The employment department has furnished employment for over 150 young men The expenses for the year are [illegible] over $ 900 as you see by the treasurer's report

EXCELLENT HYMNS.

Interspersed with the reports was a fine musical and literary programme prepared by the young people of the Calvary Presbyterian church and at the conclusion of the reports the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve three years as directors William Wadhams J L Hartman, I S Barrows Captain Bladen W W Hutchinson and I C Frost After the election Rev Dr Landon was called upon and gave a splendid address highly endorsing the work and expressing in no uncertain way the value the Young Men's Christian Association is to the churches and the city.

PORT CANBY WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPT SIGNAL SERVICE U S A, PORT CANBY WASH March 1 1890

Following is a meteorological summary for February, 1890

Mean barometer 29 9 6

Highest barometer 30 16 on the 10th

Lowest barometer, 29 46 on the 1st.

Mean temperature 38 8 deg

Highest temperature 52 deg on the 3d

Lowest temperature, 17 deg, on the 26th

Greatest daily range of temperature, 16 deg, on the 27th

Least daily range of temperature, 3 deg, on the 17th

Mean humidity 80 3 per cent

Prevailing direction of wind southeast

Maximum velocity of wind 70 miles per hour south on the 3d

Total movement of wind 10 188 miles

Total precipitation 7 77 inches

Number of days on which rain fell 19

Number of cloudless days 6

Number of partly cloudy days 8

Number of cloudy days 10

JNO GROVER Observer, Signal Corps.

A Good Name

Texas Siftings.

Gilhooly—Have the undertakers got an organ like the jewellers and grocers and other trades?

Gus DeSmith—I believe so.

What is the name of it?

I don't know but the *Planters' Journal* would be a good one

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR CHOICE LOTS ON R STREET CLOSE TO [illegible] cars apply to E Meeker [illegible] corner First and Morrison

FOR SALE—10 ACRES OF LAND IN GARDEN [illegible] for $4,000 Inquire of W A Curry [illegible]

$5000 FOR SALE HOUSE & LOT 110x100 with house [illegible] rooms all modern conveniences [illegible] road to and Hoge its Irvington Addition [illegible]

$1600—WILL BUY 50x100 FEET WITH good house of rooms Cannot be rented Fulton Park 2 blocks from Portland [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ROSE CITY AVENUE Melrose tract with 1 story dwelling well of water fruit at a low price Apply at Climax & Co's 12 First st.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES OF LAND NEAR Holbrook Station [illegible] miles Call or address N A Columbia Hall corner First and Clay sts Portland [illegible]

$10,500 FOR A 10 ROOM RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements on H st near 16th faces the Washington st car line Finest location very desirable property WEST & STEARNS 12 Stark st Portland Or

FOR SALE—BLOCK 14 BETWEEN 14TH and 15th sts and Clay and Market I will sell all or any part from 25x100 feet [illegible] Boulevard road terms easy at Southern Land Company 25 Washington st Portland

FOR SALE—2700 ONE HALF BLOCK OF beautiful residence property of four lots, each lot 50x100 this property lies in the city limits of Lake on the hill and overlooks the harbor distant eight blocks from the water road this is a bargain property is now assessing at [illegible] and will sell for [illegible] Inquire on the premises or of [illegible] built is finished this property will be worth $4500 this bargain is open only for a few days owner needs money Inquire at No 30 East Portland

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RANCH OF about 18 acres two miles east from East Portland in the sandy road 12 acres in meadow 4 acres in fruit Terms and some apples, pears peaches berries grapes and all kinds of vegetables in abundance A nice dwelling house of 10 rooms and a fine dairy and fruit house both having concrete floors all kinds of outbuildings A carriage house and stable a fine cistern best kind of well from which water is thrown by pump into a large tank and conducted thence by pipes into the house and barn a small orchard two sets of horse gears a Champion self binder and other implements a fine milker and heifer all for $2000 One fourth cash one fourth in six months and balance in twelve months to suit purchaser An elegant home and 15 acres suitable for platting [illegible] blocks If desired A improvement [illegible] worth $8000 Apply to J Brown [illegible] Lake Lake P O Multnomah Co Oregon First Second and Washington streets For land Or

LOTS IN LOT TOWNSEND AS [illegible] Lackey [illegible] $50.00

PORTLAND HEIGHTS PROPERTY.

Elegant building sites near cable car easy terms FOELER & WEICHT 60 Stark st

CHOICEST LOTS IN BEST Portland and East Portland addition your own terms KOHLER & WEICHT 60 Stark st

FOR SALE.

Twelve and a half acres of land two miles east of railroad bridge all clear high and sixty 100x100 with 6 room house [illegible] fruit in Tibbetts addition close car line by house and lot for trade for lots in Portland Call on or address J F RYLANDS foot of North Fifth st city

RARE CHANCES.

30 acres choice platting ground Base Line road

10 acres near Mount Tabor

Lot sale—$900 Four lots in Park Addition to Albina, one block from motor line $800 five lots in Peninsular Addition No 1 Five choice lots in Fulton Park Beautiful sightly home sites in South Portland 2 lots in Albina Homestead at a bargain title perfect 8 beautiful lots in Laurelhurst addition to Astoria $20 down $10 per month A very choice acre tract fronting West Avenue only 3 blocks from Mt Tabor motor Easy terms If you want something nice and cheap in rooming houses call on Bacon & McBride 72 Washington st. and see the fine line of houses for sale with houses for rent Fixtures and stock of good paying furniture and repairing business having a large and increasing trade for sale at a bargain.

BACON & McBRIDE 72 Washington st.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

1 fine lots, $500 1½ lot fine house, $-800 Sunny side near Mt Tabor line

corner 5 Seventh street H and C, $2400 each.

½ block Irving e lot McMillen's East Portland

1 block Highland 4 blocks from cable,

Improved lots Couch $10 000

1 block Nineteenth and M Couch Addition

Block 1st and C, King's Addition

Lot and house 16th and Clay $2,500

9 room house corner lot East Portland $7800

5 9 10 and 40-acre tracts on proposed Motor line as surveyed East Portland

2 0 acres near West Portland,

4 lots, Ruth on 1 East Portland $3" 10

2 0 acres 20 in cultivation Woodburn Marion county, two railroads $14 000

Investment property in kansas City to sell or exchange for Portland property

Lots 5 cash city and suburban farm and timber in Or

House room and business chances department. List your houses rooms and business

JAMES GRAY & CO 6 Alder st.

SUNNYSIDE

Lots 2x100 are now offered at $60 each Fifth addition is situated on a bench where the main ridge turns [illegible] to the right the lots vary in height from 40 to 200 feet above the main road [illegible] The [illegible] to make grading of streets easy Lots 50x100 in addition adjoining this are now selling for $50 each

Also 480 per acre for 5 acre tracts in the south addition that in which the Oregon and Company's business yard is [illegible] acre tracts at $-50 per acre. Part of purchase may remain on mortgage

ROBERT BELL,

Room 7, Portland Savings Bank Building, Portland

CITY OF

Gray's Harbor.

Lots and Acreage Bought and Sold

Apply or Address

FENNER & SILSBY

Montesano, Chehalis Co., Wash.

BARGAINS.

5 acres, cleared, at Whatcom, Wash, $600 cash

Lot 4, block 7, Valley Park addition, New Whatcom, Wash, $60 cash.

Lot 8, block 3, Prochstel's addition, Albina, $1000

40 acres at Grant's Pass, $4 per acre.

320 acres, 12 miles from Albany, $3 acre

104 acres, 6 miles from Albany, $5 acre.

120 acres 2½ miles from Dranu, $6 acre.

55 acres at Coos Bay, $7 per acre.

103 acres, 26 miles from Portland $8 acre

80 acres, near Forest Grove, finely improved, $1800.

Lots and blocks in Hanthorn's Astoria, Berry's Astoria, Railway Extension, McClure's Astoria, cheap

40 acres suitable for platting, near Fairfield addition, Albina, $100 per acre.

10 acres nearer town, $150 per acre

Call or write the Astoria Real Estate and Trust Co., Room 16, N. [illegible] cor First and Alder, Portland, Oregon.

[illegible]

Although early in the season, the market shows signs of being wonderfully active, and fortunate investors will surely reap rich reward From among the many properties on our list we have culled the following as offering fair chances of safe, sure and speedy profit.

The finest 160 acres on Phillips' Butte.

10 acres near Mount Tabor

10 acres near Woodstock

2 or 4 acres near Mt Tabor motor line

2 fine lots on Corbett st

8 fine lots on South Front st.

100 feet square on South Front and Gibbs

3 lots near Failing school.

42x100 feet, with good 2 story brick, across from the Remond Hotel. A large number of lots in Couch and King's Additions, East Portland and Albina. These properties are all first class, and will be sold on reasonable terms

WEST & STEARNS,

12 Stark street

CORNS, BUNIONS AND INGROWING nails skillfully treated by Dr A C Bernstein Surgeon Chiropodist, room 18 158 First st cor Morrison N B—The great chilblain cure always on hand. 10 tf

Portland! Salem!

THE OREGON LAND CO.

Washington,

[illegible]

[illegible]

Reasons Why Port Townsend is Destined to be a City of Great Importance.

REASON 1: It has the best harbor of Puget Sound, from Cape Flattery to Olympia, having the most convenient anchorage over the greatest area, from 6 to 15 fathoms deep, with the best holding ground There are no bars, shoals, rocks or hidden dangers of any kind throughout the entire bay, which is land locked and well sheltered from the stormy winds and from the heavy ocean swell.

REASON 2: Ease of approach from the ocean A sailing vessel can run direct from the ocean to the anchorage in Port Townsend Bay, with a westerly wind, or beat up to her anchorage with an easterly wind, the Straits of Fuca being over 12 miles wide, while above Port Townsend to any of the cities the navigation is more intricate, requiring the constant use of tugs. Steamers can run the distance from the ocean to Port Townsend during the densest fogs by aid of their compass alone, there being no hidden danger to apprehend

REASON 3: It is the port of entry of Puget Sound, and its geographical position is such that it will afford greater facilities to commerce over a greater extent of country than any one position on Puget Sound.

REASON 4: It is at the entrance to Admiralty Inlet and within the lines of the proposed military works for the defense of Puget Sound, and is where the naval squadron will have a rendezvous, and where the government will build a dry dock for repairs, and a naval station for supplies for our naval vessels and the merchant marine

REASON 5: It will become the great wheat shipping point on the Pacific Coast. It has been ascertained that from the junction of the Snake and Columbia rivers to Port Townsend there is a fall of about 400 feet, and that it is practically very nearly a level grade and that one engine can haul 25 loaded cars to Port Townsend, while it takes two locomotives to haul 14 loaded cars through the tunnel to Tacoma. The peninsula which lies between Port Townsend and Port Discovery harbors, presents on both these harbors a greater extent of water front than any other position on Puget Sound, both of which can be utilized by one line of railroad, thus offering greater facilities for handling vast quantities of wheat than can be found elsewhere in the whole country.

REASON 6: It will be the headquarters and great point of transit of all the whaling fleet, which can here ship all their oil and bone to Eastern markets and save 700 miles of ocean travel, which they now have to take to transport these products to San Francisco.

REASON 7: It will be the headquarters of the fishing business. The Union Pacific Railroad Co. stated to the senate committee on relations with Canada who were here in 1889, that they intend putting in refrigerator cars to take fresh fish through on the long haul at greatly reduced rates, and will here ship all the salmon packed as well as other fish products destined for the interior and Eastern markets.

REASON 8: It is the point of departure for all passengers and freight to British Columbia and Alaska, and its unrivaled scenery makes it the admiration of all tourists who have ever visited Puget Sound.

REASON 9: It is the location of the smelting works of Irondale, on Port Townsend Bay, where the best charcoal iron known in the world is produced. A plant will be put up at these works by the company to manufacture steel plates for boilers and for building vessels, steel rails and all iron material required for railroad construction and every kind of iron for blacksmith use.

REASON 10: Port Townsend, by its geographical position, is intimately and directly connected with Portland, being due north, as can be seen on any map. The Willamette meridian, which commences in Portland as its initial point, terminates in Port Townsend bay, between Point Hudson and Marrowstone Point The Port Townsend Southern railroad will soon connect the two cities, and Port Townsend will become in fact one of Portland's most important shipping points.

REASON 11: Because on the peninsula between Port Townsend and Port Discovery bays will be built within the very near future the most important city on the Pacific Coast, a city that will be fostered and developed by the Union Pacific railroad which will here have its grand western terminus, from whence will proceed lines of great ocean steamships, which will bring in the commerce of Asia and China and the south seas

Columbia River

Astoria Portland East Portland

Pacific Ocean Willamette River

N W E S P R R

Oregon City Wauborn R. Salem R. Albany

Yaquina Corvallis

The choicest business and residence property in Salem and Astoria for sale. Also fine lands all through the valley.

IMPORTANT—The new cable line passes right through the Oregon Land Co's property in Astoria They have only a few of the choice lots left on the market the property adjacent on both sides being platted The [illegible] soon as work on the cable road commences.

Portland Office, 72 Washington. B. S. COOK, [illegible]

ANACORTES

SHIP HARBOR

Before purchasing Anacortes Real Estate call on THE McNAUGHT & INVESTMENT CO., owners of the original town plat

for a few days only we offer the following list of acre property on Fidalgo Island.

5 acres in original plat.	10 acres in section 5
134 acres in section 34.	100 acres in section 7
40 acres in section 31.	10 acres in section 29
20 acres in section 1.	125 acres in section 3
20 acres in section 3.	8 acres in section 4
32 acres in section 7.	38 acres in section 13
Waterfront—	30 acres in section 31
80 acres in section 4.	12 acres in section 14.
40 acres in section 1.	10 acres in section 30.
20 acres in section 31.	7 acres in section 29

ON GUEMAS ISLAND, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE ANACORTES.

160 acres in section 11	132 acres in section 3.
15 acres in sections 26 and 36.	25 acres in section 1
3-4 mile waterfront.	70 acres in section 2

55-acre mill site, running water.

For further information and maps of Anacortes and Fidalgo Island address McNAUGHT, DAVIS & STINE, Anacortes office, cor. I and 7th sts.; Seattle offices, room 2, Kilgen block, 62 and 63 Boston block.

Santa Rosa Park

Intending purchasers of Suburban Property never fail to buy at Santa Rosa Park after investigating.

JUNCTION OF TWO MOTOR LINES.

We take pleasure in showing property at any time. Don't wait until prices advance. Buy now.

Lots $100 | $10 Down, $5 Per Month. | No Interest. No Taxes.

Situated on north side of Mt. Tabor, overlooking Portland and East Portland, and every lot a lawn All cleared Call or write for map Investigate and you will purchase. Prices will be advanced 25 per cent April 1.

SANTA ROSA PARK CO., - - 24½ Washington St.

Creprigy

	STREET			
FOURTH STREET.	$300	$275	$275	$250
	$250	$225	$225	$200
	$250	$225	$225	$200
ALLEY.	$250	$225	$225	$200
	$250	$225	$225	$200
	$250	$225	$225	$200
	$300	$275	$275	$250
	STREET			

FIFTH STREET. SIXTH STREET.

Is the finest property on the [illegible] land & Vancouver [illegible] These beautiful lots are all cleared and level, this side of Woodlawn, on the high ground, and will be sold at the prices marked on the [illegible] Lots not so desirable located in this vicinity are now selling to double the money. As there are only thirty two of these lots for sale will not last long. Fare 5 cents, 15 minutes' ride to Portland Free transportation to [illegible] lots.

$10 Cash, $10 Per Month.

—CALL ON OR WRITE—

JOHN M. PITTENGER,

112 First Street, - - - - - - PORTLAND, OREGON

[illegible]

Work will be rapidly pushed on five cottages and a store, now under contract. Land for a school house and town hall has been set apart We will give free lots and a $100 subscription to any church or religious society that will build a church building, costing not less than $1200, within one year, and maintain worship. [illegible] making the writing [illegible] I rewrote the notes. Below [illegible] my notes

Mr Henry—Been changed No [illegible] a year one

Written by hand same—

Mr. Henry this First year no [illegible] undoubtedly been accepted [illegible] ing of word completed to [illegible] dy seam full on file in secretary change upon word spelt there is evident in the eraser has been [illegible] word inserted to make the last two and [illegible] different pen & ink from [illegible] have carefully compared the [illegible] inserted with other words [illegible] enrolled bill & whilst I [illegible] letters are smoother & [illegible] ness letters are written in same [illegible] of same nature and character [illegible] say in there correct we [illegible] th enrolled correct we [illegible] word connected [illegible] erased or changed & I certify [illegible] paper last word was or [illegible] read and as matter of [illegible] was ever so written A [illegible] ers [illegible] for any particular [illegible] legislation will was [illegible] late to make donation [illegible] to Santa Fe R R Co [illegible]

Without it stands, [illegible] can be determined, I and it [illegible] that I did not remember [illegible] desires that he said [illegible] made and the matter [illegible] ing strict [illegible] statement [illegible]

Does it to call parties as at [illegible] paragraphing of the [illegible] explained my mission [illegible] voluntary statement and [illegible] he name If [illegible] to me that if the [illegible] would be in answer to [illegible] handwriting as the [illegible] same. The [illegible] asked [illegible] to own [illegible]

It will also be noticed that [illegible] ends abruptly Just as [illegible] new sentence he turned to [illegible] and I was to say the [illegible] one was what You want [illegible] You for I was [illegible]

In recording the statement I [illegible]

MR. REED'S JUSTIFI

Evidence in the Matter Title to Seat le Tide L

Portion of the Information Fu[illegible] Olympia Correspondent of The [illegible] by Mr Henry and Mrs [illegible]

Olympia Wash March [illegible] Editor—Mr H G Struve [illegible] appeal to THE OREGONIAN of [illegible] an assumed great wrong [illegible] fied upon him and his [illegible] Olympia correspondent of [illegible] published in the issue of [illegible] one of statements which [illegible] in fact While he complains [illegible] injustice at my hands he [illegible] remedy a supposed wrong [illegible] another wrong His appeal [illegible] effort to establish the validity [illegible] firming the title of the [illegible] Walla Railroad and Transpo[illegible] pany to the tide lands in Lit[illegible] show how malicously I must [illegible] tain persons and distorted the [illegible] all of which I am prepared to [illegible]

In the first place Mr [illegible] covert insinuation that he [illegible] tion in the bill There was [illegible] the article that implied or charged Struve tampered with the bill denying that the bill has been Everybody who has seen it recognizing the story of the above mentioned that Mr Struve was secretary at that time simply [illegible] editor), not as an implication [illegible]

Mr Struve further complains statement that old time [illegible] he was at that time attorney for [illegible] & Walla Walla Railroad and Transportation Company [illegible] malicious [illegible] ments upon this point with [illegible] peculiar emphasis at the same looking my qualification [illegible]

But Mr Struve is not [illegible] deny the charge Mr [illegible] the production of any old [illegible] who made any such statement [illegible] to this I will say that one of the [illegible] gave me this bit of information [illegible] Washington well on to forty years known from one end of the [illegible] either and has been elected to [illegible] many times He is absent [illegible] present As he did not give [illegible] to use his name, I must withhold [illegible] get his consent A promise [illegible] year also made the same statement [illegible] ever Mr Struve's denial of the [illegible] that he was the attorney of the [illegible] satisfactory to me

Further down in the letter [illegible] reference to the denial [illegible] A O Neil, who was enrolling [illegible] Miss O Neil in her letter to Mr [illegible] mies that she told me that she [illegible] that an alteration had been made [illegible] handwriting of the added letter [illegible] was not her handwriting that [illegible] of a magnifying glass she detected [illegible] stroke of the letter *p* She added [illegible]

"I want to state to you that each and [illegible] of the foregoing report is untrue [illegible]

I cannot conceive how Miss O'N[illegible] make a statement to me one day [illegible] around and deny it in toto the [illegible] However I shall not enter into a [illegible] with a woman as to the veracity [illegible] statement but merely relate how [illegible] interview her and let the reader [illegible] himself.

On Monday February 23 I [illegible] secretary of state's office and [illegible] Brad Davis the chief clerk if [illegible] Henry and Miss O Neil had [illegible] altered bill. He replied that the [illegible]

"What did they say" I asked

Mr Davis replied as follows

"Mr Henry says an erasure has been [illegible] Miss O Neil says the altered [illegible] handwriting

I then crossed Main street to Miss [illegible] office in the Williams block and [illegible] O Neil After I had explained to her [illegible] my call she asked

"What is it that you desire me to [illegible]

"Have you retained a [illegible] effect

"I have.

Will you tell me what you think [illegible] syllable 'exceed'

What do you want to know about [illegible]

Then I asked her [illegible] the [illegible] of the alteration yours? She hesitated about answering [illegible] said

"You have told people have [illegible] was not your handwriting

Who told you this? asked Miss [illegible] bet that Brad Davis told you that

Miss O Neil then asked me why [illegible] of the handwriting and I replied [illegible]

"

LAND CO.
Salem!

East Portland.
S.
Oregon City.
P.
Woodburn.
R.
Salem.
R.
Albany.
Willamette River.

operty in Salem and Astoria
hrough the valley.
through the Oregon Land Co.'s property
ew of those sightly two-acre blocks on
ater front and in the finest acre property
ng platted. This will double in value as

B. S. COOK, Manager.

REES
30R
e call on THE McNAUGHT LAND
town plat.
lowing list of acre property on

acres in section 5.
acres in section 7.
acres in section 25.
acres in section 3.
cres in section 24.
acres in section 13.
acres in section 31.
acres in section 14.
acres in section 30.
cres in section 25.

OPPOSITE ANACORTES.

acres in section 8.
acres in section 1.
acres in section 2.

ing water.

cortes and Fidalgo Island address
ice, cor. I and 7th sts., Seattle
n block.

2 724.
operty never fail to buy or
nvestigating.
MOTOR LINES.
y at any time. Don't wait
Buy now.
terest. No Taxes.
, overlooking Portland and
wn. All cleared. Call
d you will purchase.
er cent. April 1.
24½ Washington St.

Greenrigg.

Is the finest property on the Portland & Vancouver motor line. These beautiful lots are all cleared and level, this side of Woodlawn, on the high ground, and will be sold at the prices marked on lots. Lots not so desirably located in this vicinity are now selling for double the money. As there are only thirty two of these lots they will not last long. Fare 5 cents; 15 minutes' ride to Portland.

Free transportation to see these lots.

WRITE—
TENGER,
PORTLAND, OREGON

and a store, now under contract. been set apart. We will give four (4) gious society that will build a church e year, and maintain worship. Never present time. A few more blocks on n prices will be advanced.

& Co.,
RTLAND PARK.

TOCK—
or now under construction will be suburb. As its beauties are seen and s who make their selections and com- ich reward. In the last two and one- perienced in Oregon we have sold over and people. No lots less than 100x100 Costs nothing to inspect, and if not

REAL ESTATE CO.,
REET.

sands of dollars are being funds have been allotted for be ready for occupancy by of this year. Call and let YSIDE before you select a

CLARK & SON, 13 Stark St.

SUN SOON HEE
Japanese Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Fans, all descriptions, latest designs. Great reduction First street.

KERS' BREAKFAST COCOA!

MR. REED'S JUSTIFICATION.

Evidence in the Matter of Railroad Title to Seattle Tide Lands.

Result of the Information Furnished to the Olympia Correspondent of "The Oregonian" by Mr. Henry and Miss O'Neil.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 5, 1890.—[TO THE EDITOR.]—Mr. H. G. Struve, of Seattle, in his appeal to THE OREGONIAN for redress against an assumed "great wrong and injury inflicted upon him and his good name by the Olympia correspondent of THE OREGONIAN," published in the issue of March 3, makes use of statements which have no foundation in fact. While he complains of a grievous injustice at my hands, he hesitates not to remedy a supposed wrong by committing another wrong. His appeal is a mixture of effort to establish the validity of the act confirming the title of the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad and Transportation Company to the tide lands in Elliott bay and to show how maliciously I misrepresented certain persons and distorted their statements, all of which I am prepared to deny in toto.

In the first place, Mr. Struve repels the covert insinuation that he made the alteration in the bill. There was not one word in the article that implies or charged that Mr. Struve tampered with the bill. There is no doubting that the bill has been altered. Everybody who has seen it admits this. In writing the story of the alteration I mentioned that Mr. Struve was secretary of the committee at that time simply as a matter of history, not as an implication or an innuendo.

Mr. Struve further complains that my statement that "old time lawyers say that Mr. Struve was at that time attorney for the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad and Transportation Company" is maliciously false. He comments upon this point with particular and peculiar emphasis, at the same time overlooking my qualification of the statement, viz: "But Mr. Struve is not here to affirm or deny the charge." Mr. Struve challenges me to the production of any "old time lawyer" who made any such statement. In answer to this I will say that one of the lawyers who gave me this bit of information has lived in Washington well on to forty years, and is known from one end of the state to the other, and has been elected to public office many times. He is absent from the city at present. As he did not give me permission to use his name, I must withhold it until I can get his consent. A prominent Seattle lawyer also made the same statement. However, Mr. Struve's denial of the statement that he was the attorney of the company is satisfactory to me.

Further down in the letter Mr. Struve makes reference to the denial of Miss Mary A. O'Neil, who was enrolling clerk in 1873. Miss O'Neil, in her letter to Mr. Struve denies that she told me that she was positive that an alteration had been made; that the handwriting of the added letters "meced" was not her handwriting; that with the aid of a magnifying glass she detected the long stroke of the letter "p." She adds:

"I want to state to you that each and every part of the foregoing report is untrue."

I cannot conceive how Miss O'Neil could make a statement to me one day and turn around and deny it in toto the next day. However, I shall not enter into an argument with a woman as to the veracity of her statement, but merely relate how I came to interview her, and let the reader judge for himself.

On Monday February 23, I called at the secretary of state's office, and asked Mr. Fred Davis, the chief clerk, if Mr. Francis Henry and Miss O'Neil had examined the altered bill. He replied that they had.

"What did they say?" I asked.

Mr. Davis replied as follows:

"Mr. Henry says no erasure has been made, and Miss O'Neil says the altered syllable is not her handwriting."

I then crossed Main street to Mr. Henry's office in the Williams block, and found Miss O'Neil. After I had explained the object of my call she asked:

"What is it that you desire me to tell you?"

"Have you examined the bill on file in the secretary's office?"

"I have."

"Will you tell me what you think of the added syllable 'meced'?"

"What do you want to know about it?"

Then I asked her: "Is the handwriting of the alteration yours?"

She hesitated about answering, and I said:

"You have told people, have you not, that it was not your handwriting?"

"Who told you that?" asked Miss O'Neil. "I'll bet that Fred Davis told you that."

Miss O'Neil then asked me what I thought of the handwriting and I replied:

"If you supplied the bill the handwriting of the added syllable is not yours."

"Well, I don't think so, either," she replied.

After saying this Miss O'Neil declined to make a statement for publication until Mr. Henry came in, and requested me to wait for him. After he came and made his statement I took Miss O'Neil's version, which was as I telegraphed it. Following are the notes of the interview:

Miss O'Neil—I find part of letter "p." No resemblance. I don't think last part of word described by handwriting. Feel positive this. Used mag glass.

These notes practically embrace all that Miss O'Neil said. I remember that after she stated them she said: "That is all you want; I don't like to be interviewed by newspaper reporters, anyway." She did not say to me, as she set forth in her letter to Mr. Struve, that the "m," the "e," and the "ed" in "commenced" looked nicer than her handwriting, but that she thought it was her handwriting, nor that she might have made a mistake in spelling the word commenced, as she was very much rushed with work, nor that she stated that she did not believe that Mr. Struve changed the bill. So far as I recollect, Mr. Struve's name was not mentioned during the conversation, not even incidentally. It certainly was not mentioned in connection with his having changed the bill. I did not seek Miss O'Neil's statement to criminate Mr. Struve.

Mr. Henry has also seen fit to deny the material part of the statement he made to me. Fortunately, I preserved the original notes of the interview, and enclose them in this letter for the editor's inspection. As Mr. Henry spoke very slowly I took them in full, with the idea of filling in the unfinished words when I filed the statement for transmission by telegraph. I afterward found that the filling could not be done without wasting the writing practically illegible, so I rewrote the notes. Following is a copy of my notes:

Mr. Henry—Been changed. Not prepar to say with certainty.

"Do you think it is a forgery?"

"Well, I don't think it is a forgery. First. Have no part recall of the bill. Examined it, but I find the enrol bill has evidently been corrected by erasure & by changing of word "completed" to commenced. Has careful examination upon word spell therein "commenced." It is evident to the eraser has been used. The letter appr to me in her been written in different pen & ink from first syllable "com." I have carefully compared the altered syllable "meced" with other words ending with "ed" in the enrolled bill & while I find th corrected syll or "meced" is not another & closer together than correct same structure & character & I am not prep to say same written in same bill that they are still the three corrections were not mad by same hand as the original bill. I have examined this word "commenced" which appears to have been corrected & can find no evidence upon paper and as matter of opinion I doubt whether the word was originally written "commenced" as written in Seattle were not consid genuine. As to my particular value & probs are th signed bill R. R. or anything of benefit to make denial of all those lands to any co to aid King Co. delay law it. I think th—"

With little study the purport of the notes can be determined, and it is easy to perceive that I did not misrepresent Mr. Henry. He says that he said that an erasure had been made, and the notes, if they are worth anything at all, show that he did make such a statement.

I desire to call particular attention to the misquoting of the statement. When I explained my mission Mr. Henry began a voluntary statement and stated what follows in his own words. Then he checked himself and said that whatever he would tell me would be in answer to any question I might ask. I therefore asked, "Do you think the handwriting is the same?" and his answer follows.

It will also be noticed that his statement ends abruptly. Just as he began upon the next sentence he turned to me and said:

"Well, I won't say that; you have my statement now; what you want, and throw away what you don't want."

In recording the statement I used what I thought was germane to the subject, and did not touch the rest.

So much for the two witnesses who have seen fit to go back on their statements to me. In another part of his letter Mr. Struve says:

"Your correspondent in your issue of February 22d, noticing my arrival in Olympia for the purpose of investigating the alteration of the Seattle & Walla Walla Ry., bill while I was secretary," further adds that "he refuses to talk to-night," when the fact is known to him that from the very first, after I had read the charges in your paper, I have denounced the publication on every suitable occasion, as a malicious libel, and that to the present time he has never approached me but has skulked me on every occasion."

This statement of Mr. Struve's is unfair and dishonest. I have never skulked a meeting with him. When I learned that he was in the city I enquired for him at the Carlton house and was told that he was out. I left Olympia on the morning of February 21st and did not return until the evening of the 23d. I did not make the statement that "he refuses to talk" but it is true all the same. The reporter whom I left in charge of my work sent a friend to him to ask him for a statement which he refused to give.

I make this statement simply to vindicate myself of Mr. Struve's charge that I distorted the words of persons whom I interviewed for the purpose of showing, by implication, that he altered the bill in question after it had been filed in his office. Mr. Struve's integrity, uprightness and honesty are not in question. I did not intend to reflect upon Mr. Struve in any way and I do not believe I did. The discovery of the erasure was a good piece of news, and my only endeavor was to furnish the paper I serve with the most readable details in connection therewith. I fail to see wherein I have transgressed the rule of conservativeness.

Mr. Struve has but one complaint to make against my article and that was that portion of it which connected him with the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad and Transportation Company, as his legal advisor. As I have already said, I qualified that statement and fairly gave him the benefit of the doubt. It seems to me that he has made a great deal of noise before he has been hit.

HENRY E. REED.

OREGON'S INSANE POPULATION.

Many Sent to the Asylum That Should Receive Home Treatment.

The fact that Oregon's asylum for the insane, with its present great capacity, is again overcrowded and will probably have to be again enlarged soon, says the Ashland *Tidings*, is eliciting considerable comment from persons who have compared the proportion of insane patients to the whole population of the state with the proportion in other states. It is true that the comparison, without explanation or qualification, is unfavorable to Oregon as against almost any other state. The number of insane patients under the care and maintenance of our state is much larger than in most of the states, considering population, but it will not do to jump directly from this fact to the conclusion that Oregonians are developing a tendency to insanity greater than is common to most parts of the United States. Oregon has but one insane asylum, and it is the state asylum. In the older states there are many private asylums which relieve the state institutions of the care of large numbers of the unfortunate victims of mental disease; and it is a fact, which should be given full publicity, that in the Oregon insane asylum there are always a large number of patients whose insanity is of a very mild type. Numbers of the inmates could be better classed as mentally weak, childish or imbecile, rather than insane. Some of them are men and women of advanced years, whose mental powers, once normal and vigorous, have fallen into the condition which is commonly called "second childhood." Now, why it is, the writer will not undertake to say, but it will not be disputed that of this class of inmates of the Oregon state asylum a very large proportion in most other states would be kept at home among friends, where they can be just as well, or better, cared for as in a great public institution with hundreds of inmates. There is no doubt that many unfortunate people whose powers have failed, have been thrust upon the care of the state through the doors of the asylum, when in common justice and humanity they should be cared for by children or others upon whom they have a family claim. Why is this? Is it the fault of the laws of Oregon upon the subject, or is it because there is less filial devotion, less regard for family ties and obligations, and more disposition to shirk family burdens in Oregon than in other states?

HOP RAISING IN NEHALEM.

The Future Puyallup of the Favored Webfoot State.

Letter in Nehalem Journal.

I have been through the Puyallup valley and noticed that its best hop lands are identically the same with the extensive alluvial, or made, lands of the Nehalem river and its tributaries. These lands are distinguished by a wild growth of maple, white fir, salmon-berry, ash and cedar.

Above Jewell, along the Nehalem, we have no less than 15,000 acres of this kind, of which fully 7500 acres is found in the Rock creek and Nehalem valleys within ten miles of Vernonia.

A few vines upon the farms of Mr. Pringle and that of John Dailey and in gardens of the settlers show a wonderful growth and of a quality fully up to the high character which the hops of the Pacific coast bears in the markets of the world.

The construction of the Astoria railroad through the heart of this valley must enhance the values of these lands and of their products, so that Columbia county may in the near future justly claim to own the "Puyallup" of Oregon.

These lands are all beautifully watered by the streams flowing through them, and are cleared and grubbed for cultivation at one-half the cost of upland, covered with red and yellow fir timber, and naturally attracted the first settlers arriving in the valley, who still own them in tracts of eighty or of 160 acres.

Some months ago a gentleman who has spent two years near Puget Sound purchased sixty acres of wild land of this description near the head of Rock creek valley, paying $12 50 per acre. He said that wild land of this kind cannot be bought near the Puyallup for $60 per acre. Some of these bottom lands will hereafter sell as low as $12 50, but hop raisers will find numbers of pioneer settlers willing to sell for much less than $60 per acre.

As far as these lands have been tested the yield of meadows is uniformly about 6 to 6 tons of timothy or clover to the acre. Of course, the profits of such crops ought to be satisfactory to every farmer, yet while this sheltered valley seems to excel in the products of its meadows, fruits and grains, it has an amount of that peculiar "made" bottom land, required for hop culture, sufficient to produce 5000 tons, of the value of $1,500,000 annually, as another of the resources with which Columbia county is enriched.

Crook County Wants a Railroad.

Ochoco Review.

The people of Crook county can now see some of the benefits they would derive from a railroad running through their country. Besides affording them cheaper transportation for what they ship into and out of the country, a season like this it would be a convenience not to be despised, and would furnish a means whereby most of the stock in the country could be saved. At the present time there is an abundance of straw, which, if there were a railroad, could be shipped across the mountains and fed to stock. This could be done at no very great expense, and when the railroad is completed Eastern Oregon stock raisers will, of winters like the present, following dry summers and comparative crop failures, avail themselves of the surplus of straw in the Willamette valley, and stock raising on this side of the mountains will become a safer business.

The Sweet Corn Pack.

From the annual review of the *American Grocer* it appears that the quantity of sweet corn put up in the United States in 1889 was 1,760,360 cases of two dozen tins each, against 3,491,474 cases in 1888, a decrease of 1,731,174 cases, or nearly 41 per cent. The industry is overdone and the production of low-grade and medium canned corn far in excess of requirements. Although there was a great shrinkage in the pack, the market does not improve. Prices have ranged from 45 cents to $1 40 per dozen, there being great irregularity in quality and quotations. Maine is the banner state, having put up 805,362 cases; Maryland, 378,104 cases; New York, 272,925 cases; the Western states, 495,800 cases, and all other states and Canada, 108,109 cases. The outlook is discouraging for the packers, except for those who put up a first-class article. The production of canned goods keeps in advance of the demand, owing to the rapid extension of the industry throughout the Union.

The English Corn Laws.

The English corn laws are of ancient origin and were designed to regulate the domestic as well as the foreign traffic. By these laws the duties on grain, whether exported or imported, were fixed according to a sliding scale, which was regulated by the changing prices of the home markets. Restrictions and charges were also laid upon such traffic between different places within the United Kingdom. Often these laws amounted almost to prohibition, and under their burden anti-corn law leagues were formed, which resulted in changes and a lowering of duties from time to time, until 1869, when even the nominal duties then existing were abolished, and since that time corn and other provisions have been admitted into the United Kingdom free of all fiscal charges.

Every woman should know that Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache. Only one pill a dose. A woman can't stand everything.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, March 7.

Financial.

Following is a statement of the business of the Portland clearing house to-day: Exchanges, $269,805 13; balances, $38,945 43.

Merchandise received by rail: 55 cs lard, 227 pkgs smoked meats, etc, 2 cars buggies, 1 car scrap iron, 4 cars limestone, 57 bls domestics, 39 pkgs dry goods, 25 cs clothing, 3 bxs axes, 30 bdls ax handles, 16 rolls carpet, 68 cs hats, 11 cs cigars, 3 cs cigarettes, 15 pkgs tobacco, 33 pkgs drugs, 200 cs syrup, 17 cs books, 27 pkgs stationery, 83 cs boots and shoes, 7 cs rubbers, 74 pkgs fruits, 4 safes, 18 pkgs glassware, 5 bbls whisky, 89 pkgs hardware.

Produce receipts past twenty-four hours: 6330 ctls wheat, 1193 bbls flour, 1072 ctls oats, 380 ctls bran, 220 ctls millstuffs, 670 sks potatoes, 26,175 lbs hides, 15 pkgs butter, 156 bxs eggs, 42 bxs green fruit, 10 pkgs dried fruit, 18 tons hay, 20 hd cattle.

The Markets.

There are no changes in the produce market except eggs, which are quoted at 14@16c.

WHEAT—The market is the same. Quotations: $1 17½@1 20. Following are the fluctuations of the Eastern markets:

NEW YORK.

	Closed. 6th.	Opened. 7th.	Noon. 7th.	Closed. 7th.
March	86¼	....	....	86¼
April	86⅝	....	....	86⅝
May	86⅝	86⅝	85⅝	85⅝
June	85⅝	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛
July	84⅝	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜

CHICAGO.

	Closed. 6th.	Opened. 7th.	Noon. 7th.	Closed. 7th.
March	78	77½	77⅝	77⅝
April	....	....	78⅛	78⅛
May	78½	78½	78⅝	78⅝
June	78½	78½	78⅝	77⅞

The London correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller*, writing under a recent date, has the following to say on the wheat situation abroad:

"With colder weather, but no snow to speak of, yet, the wheat trade has been a little less depressed, and the fact that our supplies continue to be below our requirements has led to rather better buying for distant deliveries, especially of white wheats such as Californian, several cargoes of which, for prompt shipment, have been sold at 35s per 500 lbs., the present value for cargoes arrived off the English coast being still about 36s 3d. In new Australian wheat, however, there has not yet been much done, though there are over 1,000,000 bushels afloat from that colony, shippers having raised their prices, owing to the very deceptive yield in South Australia, where red rust has done much more injury than had been supposed. La Plata wheats are meeting some attention, the quality being very much liked by millers both in this country and on the continent. The Diamante shipments are considered the best and for such 33s 3d per 492 lbs., American terms, has been paid for February-March shipment by sailer, Santa Fe and Rosario shipments being worth about 32s@32s 3d. It seems to be now generally understood that Argentine will be able to spare nearly 8,000,000 bushels this season. From the Australian colonies, however, the surplus for Europe, which at one time was said to be likely to reach 20,000,000 bushels, is now pretty certain not to exceed 12,000,000, even if it reaches that figure. The yield for each colony is now estimated as follows:

	1889-90. bus.	1888-89. bus.
South Australia	18,000,000	6,167,000
Victoria	10,750,000	8,647,000
New Zealand	6,750,000	8,770,000
New South Wales	2,000,000	1,450,000
Queensland, West Australia and Tasmania	600,000	1,151,000
Total	38,100,000	16,285,000

This increased supply from Australia and Argentine is the subject uppermost in men's minds just now, but its actual weight will of course not be felt until the summer months. Meanwhile, as I have said, we are receiving smaller supplies than are necessary for current wants, so that our stocks are gradually being drawn upon, and lower prices are not, therefore, immediately in prospect, especially as the continent will now be buying more freely. I am speaking, of course, more particularly of France, where the stocks of foreign wheat in bond are reduced about 1,000,000 bushels, against 12,000,000 bushels last year. The scarcity and high price of rye will also not be without continued effect on the wheat trade of the continent. The quantity afloat for the United Kingdom, however, is gradually increasing, and is likely to continue to do so. The figures, with the sources of supply, compare with those of last year as follows:

Afloat from—	Feb. 11, 1890. qrs	Feb. 12, 1889. qrs
Pacific slope	1,661,000	1,675,000
Atlantic ports	170,000	85,000
Russia and Roumania	140,000	165,000
Australia	215,000	126,000
India	90,000	220,000
Sundries	55,000	66,000
Total	2,331,000	2,307,000

These figures include flour, of which there are now 370,000 quarters afloat, against 285,000 quarters last year.

American flour continues very slow to sell in London, "Iron Dukes" being obtainable as low as 23 shillings. The stocks are large, and consignments keep coming in. American millers have somewhat reduced their pretensions for patents, but they are still too high to attract buyers.

FLOUR—The market is quiet. Quotations: Standards, $3 75; outside brands, $3 50.

OATS—The market is quiet. Quotations: 40@42c.

MILLSTUFFS—The market is the same. Quotations: Bran, $16@18; shorts, $18@20; ground barley, $22@25; chop feed, $19 50@20; middlings, $22 50@25 per ton.

HAY—The market is weak. Quotations: $16@16 50 per ton.

VEGETABLES—The market is firm. Quotations: Cabbage, $2 per ctl.; cauliflower, $1 10 per doz.; celery, 90c per dozen bunches; squash, $2 50 per ctl.; assorted vegetables, $6 per crate; onions, 2¾@3c per pound; potatoes, $1 75@2 per ctl.

GREEN FRUITS—Quotations: Bananas, $3 75@4 per bunch; lemons, $0@7 per box; oranges, Riverside seedlings, $3 25@3 50 per box; Washington navels, $3 75@4 50 per box.

BUTTER—The market remains the same. Quotations: Choice dairy, 25c per pound; 50c per roll, good to fair, 15@20c; common, 12½@15; fancy creamery, 30c per pound; 60c per roll; choice California, 20c per pound.

EGGS—The market is weak. Quotations: Oregon, 14@16c.

POULTRY—The market is weak. Quotations: Chickens, $4 50@5; ducks, $8@9; geese, $9@10 50.

HOPS—Quotations: 10c.

HIDES—The market shows no activity. Quotations: Dry hides, selected prime, 9@10c; green, selected, over 55 pounds, 4c, under 55 pounds, 3c; sheep pelts, short wool, 30@50c; medium, 60@80c; long, 90c@1 25; shearlings, 10@20c; tallow, good to choice, 3@3½c.

WOOL—The market is still dull and weak. Quotations: Eastern Oregon, 10@10c, according to shrinkage.

The Merchandise Market.

There is no material change in this market, except beans. Small whites have advanced 2¼c; pink lowered ½c; limas advanced ½c, and butter ½c.

SUGARS—The market shows change. Quotations: Golden C, 5¾c; extra C, 6c; dry granulated, 7c; cube crushed, 7¾c; powdered, 7¾c.

BEANS—The market is firm. Quotations: Small whites, $2 87½@3; pink, $3; bayos, $4 25; butter, $3; limas, $5 50 per cental.

COFFEE—The market is firm and high. Quotations: Arbuckle's roasted, 20½c; Java, 27½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23c; Rio, 22½c; Salvador, 22c.

DRIED FRUITS—No change in the market. Sundried apples, 6c; bleached, 9½@10c; Oregon prunes, Italian, 3@3c; silver prunes, 7@8c; petite, 6@7c; German, 5½c; pears, Plummer dried, 9@9½c; sun-dried and factory plums, 6@7c; peaches, 14@16c; evaporated, 15@16c; raisins, $2 25@2 50 per box: Smyrna figs, 14@16c; California figs, 9c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—The market is steady. Quotations: Table fruits, 2½c; peaches, $2; Bartlet pears, $1 85@1 90; plums, $1 65; strawberries, $2 25; cherries, $2; blackberries, $1 85@1 95; raspberries, $2 25@2 50. Pie fruit: Assorted 8s, $3 50 per dozen, 2½s, peaches, $1 35@1 30; plums, $1 25; blackberries, $1 65. Tomatoes, 2½s, 90c, 6s, $3@3 25. Sugar peas, $1 40@1 60; string beans, $1 10@1 20.

The Meat Market.

The meat market is firm. Quotations:

Beef—Live, 4c; dressed, 8c.

Mutton—Live, 5; dressed 10c.

Hogs—Live, 5c; dressed, 6¼c.

Veal—6@8c.

Smoked meats and lard—Quotations, Eastern hams, 10½@12; breakfast bacon, 11@12c; sides, 8½@9c; lard, 8@8½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The stock market was more active and stronger in all its departments to-day than it has been for some time, and a uniform and material upward movement was the great feature of trading. The close was active at the best prices of the day. The principal gains are C. C. C. & St. Louis 1¾, Rock Island 1¾, Missouri Pacific and Oregon Transcontinental 1¼, Northwestern 1½.

Governments, steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Money on call, easy, 2@5; prime mercantile paper, 5@7. Sterling exchange quiet, steady, 60-day bills $4 82¼, demand $4 86.

BONDS.

4s (registered), 121¾; 4s (coupon), 122¾; 4½s (registered), 103½; 4½s (coupon), 103½; Pacific 6s, 116.

STOCKS.

American Express, 115; Canada Pacific, 73¾; Canada Southern, 54; Central Pacific, 32; Burlington, 104½; Lackawanna, 136; Denver Rio G., 15½; Erie, 22½; Kansas and Texas, 11; Lake Shore, 105; Louisville Nashville, 84½; Michigan Central, 92½; Mo. Pacific, 73½; Northern Pacific, 30½; Pfd., 73¼; Northwestern, 109½; Pfd., 142; New York Central, 106¼; Oregon Impv., 34½; Navigation, 99½; Short Line, 46½; Transcontinental, 16¾; Pacific Mail, 37½; Reading, 37½; Rock Island, 91½; St. Paul, 67¾; Texas Pacific, 20½; U. P., 61½; Fargo Express, 110; Western Union, 82½; American Cotton Oil, 27.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

LONDON, March 7.—Consols, 97 3-16; silver bullion, per fine ounce, 44; bank of England, rate of interest, 4½ per cent.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Sterling exchange, long, $4 83; short, $4 86½; U. S. bonds, 4s, 122½; 4½s, 103½; silver, 96¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Sterling exchange, 60 days, $4 82¼; documentary, $4 82; transfers, 20 premium.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Ophir, $3 60; Mexican, $3; Gould & Curry, $1 30; Best & Belcher, $2 50; Consolidated California & Virginia, $4 40; Savage, $1 45; Challar, $2 05; Potosi, $1 50; Hale & Norcross, $2 35; Crown Point, $1 55; Yellow Jacket, $1 05; Belcher, $1 50; Sierra Nevada, $2 10; Utah, 60c; Bullion, 50c; Segregated Belcher, $1 35; Justice, $1 50; Union, $2 15; Challenge, $1 30; N. B. Isle, $1 10; Bodie, 50c; Peer, 20c; Overman, 90c; Alpha, 85c; Imperial, 55c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Produce receipts past twenty-four hours include 13,300 qr sks flour, 121,200 ctls wheat, 1600 ctls barley, 1200 ctls oats, 1100 sks potatoes.

Chartered prior to arrival U. K., Havre or Antwerp, Br ship Herat, iron, 1400 tons, at 37s 6d. The bark Gerard C. Tobey will load spars on the Sound for New York.

Freights quiet but steadily held.

Wheat—The local spot market is depressed owing to weaker cables, and buyers are withdrawing late limits. No. 1 shipping offered at $1 20¾@1 27¾. Futures—Weak to light trading. On morning call 300 tons of buyer year sold at $1 30¾; buyer season at $1 29¾. Afternoon session—Prices closed fractionally lower at $1 30¾ for buyer year and $1 29¼ for buyer season.

Barley—Rather firmer; receipts small; demand improving. Feed, common, 72½@75¢; No. 1 feed, 77½@80c; choice feed, 80½@77½c; brewing, 82½@84c. Options—buyer year, 80@80¼c; buyer season, 77½@77¾c.

Oats—Very limited business doing. Market quiet at last quoted rates. There was considerable selling pressure but concessions were very small. Quote: Feed, $1 20@1 32½ for fair to choice; milling, $1 32½@1 35.

Potatoes—Steady trade doing and prices are well maintained on choice stock. Inferior qualities are lower and more difficult to sell. Quote: Burbanks, $2 20@2 50 per 100 pounds.

Hops—Firm but dull. Quote: 7½@13½c per pound.

Wool—Slow.

Millstuffs—Unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Receipts of wheat at seven primary points during the past 24 hours were 291,000 bushels. Shipments 66,000 bushels. Wheat—Trading slow; market easy. Opened 77¼ March, 78½ May, 78¼ June. Noon—77¾ March, 78¼ April, 78¼ May, 78¾ June. Closed 77¾ March, 78½ April, 78¾ May, 77¾ June.

Provisions—Pork firmer, $9 80 March. Lard firm—Turn-deaser, $5 90 March. Ribs steady, $4 85 March.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; weak to 10c lower; beeves, $4 80@5; steers, $3@4 60; stockers and feeders, $3 40@3 60; Texas corn-fed steers, $3@3 50. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; strong to 5c higher; mixed and heavy, $3 85@4 05; light, $3 85@4 07½.

Sheep—Receipts, 5000; slow; natives, $3 50@5 60; Western corn-fed, $4 80@5 05; Texans, $3 55@5 80.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Grain freights—Offerings of freight room more liberal, and rates on grain declined to 4½ pence per bushel. Wheat—Quiet—Shade easier. Opened 86¾ May, 85⅝ June, 84½ July. Noon—86⅝ May, 85⅞ June, 84¾ July. Closed 86¾ March, 86⅝ April, 86½ May, 85½ June, 84¼ July.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, March 7.—There has been a large business in wool the past week, and sales amounted to 2,555,000 pounds. The has been no material change in prices. Large sales have been made of territory Merinos, amounting to 700,000 pounds, and including fine at 56@58c, scoured and fine medium at 50@52c. Texas, California and Oregon wools have not been selling to any extent and are unchanged in prices. Large sales of scoured wool are reported, including California, Oregon and territory, principally in the range of 45@57c. Foreign wool is quiet and firm.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Coffee—Options closed firm, 5@10 points up; sales, 81,500 bags; March, $17 25@17 30; April $17 10@17 20; May, $16 95@17 10; June, $16 90@17. Spot Rio higher; fair cargoes, 20¼c; No. 7, flat beans, 18¾@18¾c.

Sugar—Raw firm; sales, 358 hhds and 510 bags English Island muscovado, 67 test; 1804 bags, centrifugal, 86 test, at 5 11 16c; 516 bags molasses sugar, 87 test, at 4¾c; refined higher; C, 5½@5¾c; extra C, 5¾@5 15-16c; white extra C, 6@6¼c; yellow, 4⅞@5½c; off A, 6@6 1-16c; standard A, 6¼c; powdered, 6 11-16c; granulated, 6¾c.

Wool—Easy; domestic fleece, 32@36c.

Copper—Nominally easier.

Lead—Firm; domestic, $3 97½.

Tin—Steady; straits, $20 60.

Petroleum opened strong at 94½c, and moved up to 94¾c in early trading, then became quiet and closed steady at 94¾c. Stock exchange 94c, highest 94¾c, lowest 94c, closing 94¾c. Consolidated exchange, opening 93¾c, highest 96c, lowest 93¾c, closing 93¾c. Total sales, 387,000 barrels.

Bar silver, 95¾c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Wheat—Steady; demand poor; holders offer moderately; California No. 1, 7s 3d per cental.

Corn—Steady; demand, fair.

BEERBOHM'S GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, March 7.—Wheat cargoes off coast, quieter. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, slow. Mark Lane—Wheat and flour, steady. California cargoes off coast, 35s 6d@35s 9d. California cargoes prompt shipment, 34s 6d@34s 9d. English country markets, slow. Business checked by the strike.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Spot wheat quiet and steady. Options steady; No. 1 California, 7s 2½d March, 7s 2d April, 7s 1½d May and June, 7s 1d July, 7s 1¼d August.

PARIS, March 7.—Spot wheat and flour, quiet. French country markets, steady.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals and Departures Since February 28

ARRIVED IN.

March 2—Str Alliance, Gray's harbor.
2—Str Oregon, San Francisco.
3—Am sh Belle of Bath, New York.
4—Schr Wyfold, Eureka.
4—Str Willamette, Seattle.
5—Str Michigan, Puget sound.
6—Str Dolphin, Shoalwater bay.
7—Schr American Girl, San Francisco.
5—Bk Will W. Case, San Francisco.
7—Str Santa Rosa, San Francisco.

PASSED OUT.

Feb. 28—Str Santa Rosa, San Francisco.
March 1—Str Lakme, Puget sound.
2—Str Signal, Puget sound.
2—Str Dolphin, Shoalwater bay.
2—Schr Gardner City, San Francisco.
3—Br sh Oberon.
4—Str State of California, San Francisco.
5—Schr Emma Claudina, San Diego.
7—Str Oregon, San Francisco.
7—Br str Danube, Vancouver, B. C.

SAILING VESSELS IN PORT.

Br sh Menai, 1377, Mersey dock.
Br ss Patterdale, 1207, on the way down to Astoria.
Br sh Eastcroft, 1312, Mersey dock.
Br bk Chas. Colesworth, 1031, North Shore dock.
Br sh River Falloch, 1360, Greenwich dock.
Total registered tonnage, in port 6513.

SAILING VESSELS AT ASTORIA.

Am sh Belle of Bath, 1347, discharged.
Br sh Nereus, 1272, finishing.
Br bk Lorlor, 1360, finished.
At Astoria, 1979 registered tons.

Vessels to Arrive.

SAILED.	DUE MARCH.
Oct. 8	Br bk Northernlay, 1221, London.
Nov. 3	Br bk Earlscourt, 1113, Liverpool.

DUE LATER ON.

17—Am sh C. S. Bement, 1899, New York.
Nov. 27—Br sh Saint Mildred, 1363, Liverpool.
Dec. 23—Br sh Vandusen, 2012, Liverpool.
Br bk Indus, 974, London.
Br sr MacMillan, 1450, Santa Rosalia.
Br bk Ben MacDhui, 1100, Santa Rosalia.
Jan. 27—Am bk C. S. Hulbert, 1026, New York.
28—Br bk Iredale, 1529, Mazatlan.
Feb. 4—Am sh Ivy, 1185, New York.
Br bk Noddsdale, 1053, London.
Am sh Patrician, 1254, New York.
Am sh City of Philadelphia, 1581, New York.
Br sh Strathblane, 1364, Antwerp.
Br sh Kinkora, 1289, London.
Br bk Glenderrie, 983, Victoria.

Due March 2304 registered tons; due later on 20,198 registered tons; grand total of 22,632 registered tons to arrive.

GENERAL NOTES.

The British ship River Falloch is taking in wheat at Greenwich dock.

The British ship Menai is engaged by Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

PUGET SOUND NOTES.

The British bark Fifeshire finished loading wheat at Tacoma last Tuesday, and will go to Port Townsend for orders. She has 34,666 sacks of wheat aboard, equal to 2040 tons, for the United Kingdom. The British ship Craigend is the last of the wheat fleet, and will soon begin to load wheat at Tacoma. The American ship T. F. Oakes is expected daily to arrive at Tacoma from San Francisco to load wheat.

The schooner Peerless finished loading lumber at Tacoma last Tuesday for San Francisco, and probably got away on Wednesday.

The schooner W. F. Jewett began loading ties at Tacoma for San Diego last Wednesday.

The British ship J. V. Troop also finished loading lumber at Tacoma for Adelaide last Wednesday.

The ship Hecla for Valparaiso, schooner Ruby Cousins for Oakland, schooner Premier for San Francisco, are also loading lumber at the same port.

ON THE WAY TO PUGET SOUND.

Ship Dashing Wave, gen mdse, from San Francisco.
Ship Oriental, ballast, from San Francisco.
Ship Alaska, ballast, from San Francisco.
Bark Embleton, general cargo, from Liverpool.
Br

COMMENT ON THE FAIR.

What the Newspapers Say of Chicago's Triumph.

NEW YORK RIDICULES CHICAGO

Some Favorable, Some Unfavorable, but All Praise the Enterprise of the Great Western City.

Dubuque *Times:* Manhattan cocktails had a down ward tendency in Chicago last evening.

New York *Tribune:* Chicago has taken a huge contract. The country wishes her well, but will hold her to a strict accountability for the performance of it, all the same.

New York *Evening Post:* We wish Chicago every kind of success. We think, however, that she will sicken of her prize before the end of a week, unless she resolutely cuts the fair down to the size of her purse.

New York *Times:* Left to her own resources, Chicago may organize a respectable local show, but the whole country would be disgraced and shamed by so puny an outcome of all the antecedent boasting it has indulged in.

Philadelphia *Press:* Chicago, gloating a large, fine ghost over her triumph in the contest for the world's fair, may never be expected to soliloquise: "Alas, poor New York! I knew her well—not too well, but just well enough to beat her words by works."

New York *World:* By its act the house has decided that the fair, if held in 1892, shall be a provincial rather than an international affair. It will be an American show—nothing more—and if held in Chicago it may prove a failure unless liberally aided by the general government.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* Chicago wanted the fair and was bound to have it. She got it because she used every element that in all enterprises brings success and disdained such as might cripple her chances. Western pluck and enterprise have won and we congratulate Chicago on her victory.

Brooklyn *Times:* Of course we are disappointed, bitterly disappointed, at this result, but we are not surprised. The injection of partisan politics into the New York movement killed New York's chances, and since then we have felt that the advocates of New York were leading a forlorn hope.

St. Paul *Pioneer Press:* The world's fair in commemoration of the quadri-centennial of America's discovery will be held in the city that has won it by pluck and energy. And the country at large will say that she deserved it. This victory was obtained against odds, by the most unceasing campaigning that this country has seen.

New Orleans *Times-Democrat:* Chicago has transportation facilities unequaled by any other large inland city, and is easily accessible, therefore, from every side. It has extensive hotel accommodations, and will be able to receive hundreds of thousands of visitors with credit to itself and comfort to them. It has more "go" than any of its competitors.

Pittsburgh *Dispatch:* It is an encouraging indication that the victory of Chicago in the world's fair matter is accompanied by less of the hewgag on the part of Chicago and of ululation on the part of New York than might have been expected. The time for wind-pumping is over, and the whole country will now work together to make the affair a credit to the new world.

Springfield *Republican:* The disgusting political squabble precipitated by Platt has sickened all decent New Yorkers with the whole business, and it is certain that a similar effect produced on the Eastern representatives contributed to overcome the natural preference of this part of the country for the metropolis and a world's fair rather than for a provincial city and a chiefly national fair.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* It is a high mark, but the man beat Paris and do a greater thing than New York would have done, so that the world will say she has done it, or two years hence instead of flaunting a haughty crest she will hide a diminished head. She has just time to win and none to spare, and we must all lend a helping hand and give her send-off a cordial cheer.

New York *Times:* The entire responsibility for the success or failure of the fair rests upon the republicans, who have taken it away from the only city in the country that could unaided have made it a magnificent exhibition. Let them shoulder the responsibility like men and give Chicago the ten millions she must have, if she is not to be allowed to disgrace herself and the country.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* Chicago had a great triumph in the house yesterday, and it virtually gives her the international exposition of 1892. There will be much gnashing of teeth in the East, but as there are several million American citizens on the coast who do not know that the United States extends west of the Alleghany mountains, the exposition of 1892 may be an object lesson broadening their views of life and deepening their patriotism.

Philadelphia *Press:* Chicago's defeat of New York on the fair was a great surprise; but the next census will have a still bigger surprise in the loss of population for the lack of growth in the population of Eastern states as compared with those of the interior and the West. More than one Eastern state is reckoning on an advance when the next census will disappoint, and the proof of the loss is offered in the decreasing value of Eastern farm lands.

New York *Herald:* New York needs no fair to extend her fame. She is herself a perpetual exposition of American genius and thrift. So many have been her victories that one more garland on her brow would count but little. Mellowed as she is by "the steadying hours of time," she looks with pride upon the ambitions which grow so vigorously beyond the Alleghanies, and so lays her hands on the youthful and flowing locks of Chicago with paternal blessing

Boston *Herald:* It is a matter of regret that the lower branch of congress has arrived at the decision that it has, for we fear that the effect of it will be to make the enterprise a national rather than an international undertaking, and that both foreign exhibitors and visitors who could be counted upon to take part in it, if it had been held either at Washington or New York, will look upon the additional thousand miles of land travel as a barrier too formidable to be overcome.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* While the *Ledger* says emphatically that Chicago earned and deserves her success, we have not changed our opinion that New York city is the right place for the fair. If a world's fair is to be held; or that, if the celebration is to be simply a grand and impressive historical, international commemoration, under the auspices of the federal government and at the expense of the government, it should then be held at Washington, the seat of the federal government.

New York *Evening Sun:* A republican majority of the house of representatives has decided that the support of New York state is no longer necessary to them for the election of their presidential candidate in 1892. At least, this is what the vote which named Chicago as the site of the fair means. If the fair—the word "world" may now be dropped—proves a success at Chicago, voters in New York will think of what they have lost. If it proves a failure, New York men will not be in love with the part it made it so.

New York *Press:* It was a gala evening in Chicago. As soon as the result of the balloting at Washington was announced the farm hands stopped plowing in the fields for spring wheat. The cows came home to be milked. Jemima and the farm hand from across the hollow discussed the victory over the gate. The rats in the corncribs reiterated the event by a banquet on red grains exclusively. Even the pigs grunted contentedly and fraternized with joy so far as to put only three feet each in the trough at once.

New York *Press:* It was an open secret that certain powerful Tammany men were in a real estate ring that would profit enormously by the choice of the fair site. This understanding disposed a great many people to refuse subscriptions, and to maintain a generous attitude of indifference. Popular indifference is as contagious as popular enthusiasm, in the case of an enterprise which is limited as to the time available for agitation. In short, New York does not carry the continent in a stampede, and the moment we wake up and work for our living as a metropolis the better for us.

New York *Tribune:* Of Chicago's energy, activity and triumphant progress we are honestly proud, as all the country is and ought to be. That her people are competent to create and sustain a noble and magnificent display of our national arts and industries we have not the slightest doubt. Our fear is that Chicago is debarred by her geographical position from achieving much more than this. But we sincerely hope that we have underestimated her powers of attraction. If whatever obstacles still remain in the way of her honorable ambition shall be overcome, New York will do her full share in making the great enterprise it on which all eyes are fixed a splendid and incomparable triumph.

New York *Times:* We hold that it will be simply impossible to have a successful international exhibition on Lake Michigan, and we doubt if any serious effort will be made to give the show there the character of a real world's fair. If there is, it will inevitably fail; but there may be a great show, nevertheless, with fat cattle and pumpkins galore, and vast stacks of agricultural produce, rye, and much machinery manufactured locally. There may be foreign "features," but they cannot be such as to serve the purpose of competition or furnish instruction and stimulus for the benefit of our own industries. In short, it will be a Western show, and nothing else.

The Letters on Silver Dollars.

New York Letter.

All the bother about the reported counterfeiting of United States silver dollars has given the sub treasury people here no end of trouble. They have been besieged by reporters and called upon to examine coins as they never examined them before. One young man went to the assay office and demanded to know what the letter "U" on each side of the standard silver dollar means. "There is no letter 'U' on the silver dollar," said the assay officer. "You mean the mint mark. You'll find 'S' for San Francisco, 'C C' for Carson City, &c.; but no 'U.'" Then the young man insisted that there was a "U," for he had examined it with a microscope. "Just so sir," remarked the disgusted officer. He was not let off, however, for his inquisitive visitor managed to make him see a tiny 'U' like two little notches in the bottom of the neck of the Goddess of Liberty, and another in the knot of ribbon midway in the wreath on the opposite face of the coin. Nobody could say what the letter signified, and in fact nobody at the assay office had ever heard of them before. The mark in the neck of the Goddess is distinct enough, but some coins have been without it, and sensational folks are willing to believe that these were made in Mexico. One theory is that the original die maker put the 'U' in as his private mark, and that it has ever since been unconsciously copied. Possibly it is the initial of the name of the pretty Philadelphia school mistress, who is said to have posed for the Goddess years ago when the image was designed.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Notes Taken by a Portlander at the Chief City of That Region.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26.—Los Angeles is not dead—she only sleepeth. Like the rest of California, she has a two-year immigration drought following a punctured boom. The fine blocks, elegant residences, well-paved streets and genial climate are still here, but that horde of mad real estate dealers, who were the real and only curse of this whole section, has gone, it is hoped, forever. Values and business have found their normal level, and trade, according to R. G. Dun & Co., (the freedom of whose office was accorded the writer by their local manager, Mr. L. F. Vetter, who is favorably known in Portland), is now on a solid footing. In the business center of the city rents in many instances are no lower than at the height of the boom, but in the voluderon portion the average shrinkage in values has been disastrous, while in the sage-brush suburbs the prices of two and three years ago have been practically wiped out.

One of the best illustrations of the difference between Portland and Los Angeles may be found in the fact that while real estate anywhere within the limits of the former city is accepted as gilt-edged security at any bank, here no money can be borrowed on leasehold property, except at usurious rates with a bonus added. Another evidence that the speculative element has been eliminated is the low price of table board, now $30 at the Nadeau. Perhaps, however, the most striking example of the fact that prices have dropped to an Eastern level was discovered by a well known railroad man, who led a friend, "nothing loth," to a store where quarts of the favorite brand are sold at $8.05.

But Los Angeles, like all the rest of Southern California, weary of waiting for a return of the throng of buyers for its lots and lands, is beginning to see that the only way to make herself rich and populous is to go back to her grand and orange orchards, whose ultimate products bring sure and safe returns.

The writer has excellent advantage for knowing the hopes and prospects of every city in California, but many more arguments are needed to convince him that the tide of immigration, now setting inward the Northwest, can, within five years, be diverted toward Southern California. The delusion here is a pleasant one and does no harm. With the finance of the Atchison system in a hopeless condition (and that road by its lurid its advertising and low rates of fare brought four out of five of the '86, '87 and '88 immigrants into this country) it is hard to see how such a result can be achieved. What kind of financial folly on the part of intellectual Boston directors to ignore a city like San Francisco in the mad endeavor to create a terminus in a city which draws its sustenance across mountains, wind-parched plains and waterless valleys. For the time was when its bonds might have been floated and a line built from Mohave to the Golden Gate.

But this country is not without solid resources. When the enormous overdraft has been paid and the equipoise in population between city and country has been re-established, a new era of permanent prosperity will set in, and the bitter lessons of the boom period will prove a blessing.

I was in Salt Lake the day after the Gentiles "downed" the Mormons the first time in twenty years. The result of that election means an impulse to that city which will double its wealth and population in three years. If Salt Lake could prosper carrying the incubus of polygamy, what may she not become now that that obstruction has been removed? Among the happy men that day, to one rejoiced more than Judge Goodwin, of the *Tribune*, to whose persistent efforts the result was largely due. PORTLANDER.

ORPHANS' HOME AT SALEM.

Official Report of Its Operations for the Year 1889.

SALEM, Or., March 4.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Salem Orphans' Home was established in 1866, with the design of furnishing support to friendless children from any part of the state. The object of the board of managers is to secure in the matron at the home such guidance for the children under their care, to insure their health, to give them educational advantages, sending them to the public school, and to find for them as rapidly as possible homes with responsible people, where the home shall keep some kindly edge of their condition. There are in the home at present eighteen children, representing seven counties.

Within the last two years a commodious building has been erected, and the fifteen acres of land on which it stands are now under good cultivation. The treasurer's report gives the financial condition of the society.

The following is the statement of Mrs. J. J. Murphy, treasurer of the Oregon Children's Aid Society:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1889—Dr.—

Jan. 1, to balance brought forward	$ 293 76
Jan. 12, allowance from state	275 00
Feb. 7, cash from secretary	5 00
March 7, cash from secretary	5 00
April 3, cash from state warrant	1000 00
April 3, cash from state warrant	675 00
June 6, cash from secretary	10 00
July 2, cash from secretary	5 00
July 2, cash for Yates children	25 00
July 31, cash from state warrant	625 00
Oct. 3, cash from secretary	1 00
Oct. 3, cash from secretary	5 00
Oct. 15, cash from state warrant	625 00
Nov. 7, cash from secretary	10 00
Total	$3608 76

1889—Cr. by Cash—

Household committee during the year	$ 850 00
Matron	560 00
Joe Ramsoyer	20 00
A. E. Strang	46 57
Church estate	1141 66
O. C. Chase	485 00
Deposited in bank for Yates children	25 00
O. C. Chase	18 00
E. Kays	155 55
Dec. 31, to balance on hand	265 68
Total	$3608 76

WHAT WILL THE CHURCHES DO?

PORTLAND, March 6.—[To the Editor.]—It is manifest that in some particulars the creeds are doomed, notably in teaching the doctrine of eternal torment. Thoughtful, large-hearted men in pulpit and pew are renouncing that blasphemously God-dishonoring tenet, as being utterly irreconcilable with the remotest sense of justice, to say nothing of love and mercy, and as totally repugnant to revelation as well as reason. But what will such persons accept in its stead? If the soul is the sinner, and is immortal, is there no retributive justice in store for the incorrigibly depraved and wicked? Will unrepentant drunkards, seducers, adulterers, thieves, robbers and murderers escape all future punishment? Not if God is just. Will their punishment be only temporary? Not if Jesus spoke truthfully in saying, "these shall go away into everlasting punishment."—Matthew xxv., 46. What then will be their punishment? The Bible answers, "All the wicked will God destroy."—Psalm cxlv:20. They shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord."—II Thess., i:9. "For yet a little while and the wicked shall not be."—Ps. xxxvii:10. They "shall utterly perish in their own corruption."—II. Peter, ii:12. "The soul that sinneth it shall die.—Ezekiel xviii; 4:20. "The wages of sin is death."—Rom. vi:23. The "second death."—Rev. xxi:8. How, then, is the soul immortal? Death means a cessation of life or else it has no meaning, and a cessation of life necessarily involves an interruption of consciousness. And so the scriptures teach. "His breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth, in that very day his thoughts perish."—Psalms, cxlvi:4. "For the living know that they shall die, but the dead know not anything, neither their love, and their hatred, and their envy, is now perished."—Ecclesiastes, ix:5-6. The Bible declares what the greatest scientists believe, that man, the whole man, is of the dust, and at death returns to dust. Genesis, iii:19; Ecclesiastes, iii:19-20. Man's only hope of future life is dependent upon the resurrection of the dead. John, vi:39; I Corinthians, xv:16, xix:32. This question of immortality began in Eden. Genesis, iii: 1-5. The scriptures assert the prevalence of the natural law in the spiritual world, and proclaim the survival of the fittest," "To them who by patient continuance in well-doing seek for immortality God will render eternal life." Romans, ii:6-7. Such will "put on immortality" in the resurrected state. I Corinthians, xv:53. "The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."—Romans, vi:23. Will those who are being forced to abandon the dogma of eternal torment, also forsake the heathen dogma of the immortality of the soul, as they must do, unless they now go to the other unscriptural extreme and teach that there will be no future punishment, or that it will be temporary only, resulting in universal salvation at last. We shall see.

CHURCHMAN.

Troy Times: Chicago went wild with rapture when the house voted the world's fair to her. But a soberer mood has quickly followed. The western metropolis realizes that the world's fair is a vast undertaking. Even the preliminary steps have not yet been taken, and with all its "hustling" capacity Chicago will find it very difficult to get the exhibition in running order by 1892.

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific railroad, the vestibuled sleeper and dining-car line Office, No. 121 First street, cor. Washington

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Care of Sheep in New York State During Storms.

A PEST IN THE FLOUR MILLS

Farms and Fruit in California—Ideal Butter Making—Preparation of Soil—Twenty Acres a Good Farm.

The sheep is furnished by nature with a warm covering, which is an ample protection against dry cold, so that, except in the case of young lambs, the single element of cold will be neither uncomfortable nor damaging, says the Utica *Herald*. The housing of the flock, therefore, need not be constructed with especial reference to warmth, but ample shelter from rain and sleet should be afforded. When sheep are allowed to remain exposed to storms until the fleece has become saturated with rain, it is at once changed from a protection against cold into an uncomfortable, wet blanket that is not soon or easily dried, and becomes a source of disease.

To keep a flock healthy, the sheep must have dry feed. Where pigs would fatten in muddy inclosures, sheep would contract disease and die. Their outdoor winter quarters should, therefore, be on ground naturally dry, or made so artificially, and from which the water falling on it will quickly drain off. Not only should their winter quarters be on dry ground, but they will always be found in the best general condition when pastured on uplands of rather thin soil. In the older sections of this country sheep raising can only be profitable on cheap rolling or hilly lands, with rather scanty herbage, but ample area. They do not flourish as well on rich soils, besides such lands can be more advantageously used.

A sheephouse or shed for winter protection may be cheaply made, from eighteen to twenty feet or more wide, and as long as desired, either as an ordinary frame building or with straight sapling posts set in the ground. The siding may be of ordinary barn boards set upright and without battening. The space for the sheep below should be just high enough for a man to walk about in without stooping. The floor overhead should be matched stuff to prevent dust and hayseed from falling through on the sheep. Between the floor and the roof should be sufficient space for hay, which can be put through a door in the end of the building that can be most conveniently reached with a wagon. A narrow space over the hayrack is left unfloored.

A manger or trough wide enough for feeding grain, etc., should run the length of the building near the back. Over this is the hay rack, so placed that the trough will catch whatever falls out of the rack. The front stats should be smooth and about three inches apart and incline backward a little, so that the dust and hayseed will not fall on the head and shoulders of the sheep. The back of the rack should be of smooth boards, at such an incline as will cause the hay to settle down against the stats in front. The open front should face to the south, and the rain falling on the roof, whether of a cheap construction or a more costly sheep barn, should not drip from the eaves, but be led down and away from the premises.

A Pest in the Flour Mills.

An insect (the Mediterranean flour moth) which during the last few years has been doing so much damage in mills in England, Belgium and Germany has during the past summer appeared in destructive numbers on this continent. The insect is described as a most troublesome pest, infesting flour mills and grain elevators, difficult to eradicate and multiplying with great rapidity. Up to this time it does not seem to have appeared in mills in the states. In Canada, however, during August, the attention of Mr. James Fletcher, the Dominion entomologist, was called to a serious outbreak of this pest in a Canadian city. He communicated the facts to the entomological division at Washington for the purpose of putting those concerned upon their guard against this injurious insect, and at the same time eliciting as much information as possible as to its occurrence in America.

In the latter part of August Mr. Howard, the assistant entomologist, who was in Canada, accompanied Mr. Fletcher on a tour of inspection to the worst infested establishment, where the entire building was found completely overrun with these creatures. Hardly a crack or a nail hole was to be found without the cocoons, and every bit of flour or grain remaining was spun together by their webs. The moths were still flying about in numbers, although great efforts had already been made to destroy them. The government of Ontario made strenuous efforts to stamp out the pest, as can be seen from the bulletin issued. The machinery was taken down and steamed, the walls were scraped down, and the elevator spouts and loose wooden work, together with pipes, bags and quantities of stock, were burned up; belts, cups and cloth bags were boiled and the whole place was subjected to sulphur fumes. Every inch of space about the machinery was subjected to the flame of a kerosene torch. For a long time before this energetic treatment was commenced (for the pest was noticed as early as March) the moths were flying freely about the building, and hundreds must have escaped through the open windows to enter other mills and feed stores and by depositing their eggs commence the ruin of other millers and dealers.

The serious nature of the pest is well indicated by Miss Ormerod, the noted English entomologist, in her description of an infested mill in the north of England in 1888. "The larvæ entered the spouts and machinery, destroying the silks and stopping the flow of flour through the spouts by their webs. Remedies were tried as follows: The mill was stopped for a week, the machinery was thoroughly cleaned, and hot steam was run into the machines and all through the mill. The walls and floors were white-washed with freshly slacked lime and kerosene, and all moths that were seen were captured and killed. This heroic treatment failed to destroy the pest."

Twenty Acres Enough.

Woodland (Cal.) Mail.

How many acres will support a family? This interesting question is variously answered. The majority seem to think that twenty acres is a liberal estimate. Frank Bullard names the largest amount of land; he would allow twenty acres in fruit and from seven to ten acres in alfalfa. J. S. Houser tells us that one acre in "wild Texas blackberries" will keep an ordinary family busy and in good circumstances. He had some of this variety which turned out $2 to the vine, at which rate an acre would yield $2000 more or less. Mr. Hatcher, Mr. Robins and Mr. Ryder say twenty acres; Mr. Springer says fifteen to twenty acres in trees or ten to fifteen in vines; W. O. Russell, fifteen; M. J. McWilliams, two acres to every member of the family. H. C. Howard could be happy and well fed on ten or fifteen acres, Webster Treat says that five acres in California paper shell almonds is as good as a $10,000 bank account and will pay bigger interest. He thinks it ought to keep an ordinary family.

Farms and Fruit in California.

Farming is conducted on a vast scale in California. Many of the ranches, as the farms there are called, consist of thousands of acres, acquired under the Spanish grants. Taking the farm of General Bidwell, near Chico, as one example, Mr. J. P. Ware, in his address at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston, said that on a cherry orchard on this estate there is one tree five feet through at the base. Next there is an apricot orchard of hundreds of acres. There is also a large olive orchard. Dried prunes are made, of the finest quality. In the summer the climate is warm, without rain or dew, so that prunes and raisins can be dried by the sun alone. Almonds and English walnuts thrive there; indeed, all the fruits now imported from Europe find a congenial home in California.

The idea that irrigation must be continuous has been found to be erroneous. It may be required for alfalfa, but is no, for fruit. It has been learned that stirring the surface forms a mulch which keeps the soil below moist, and is better than constant irrigation. The dairy products of this farm amount to $1200 per month. There are 6000 sheep and thousands of cattle and horses. Digger Indians are employed for picking the fruit.

Another estate referred to is that of a great cattle king, who started in San Francisco as a butcher. He bought a Spanish grant, which he divided into ranches of 20,000 acres each, and he drives around day and night to look after them. A New York man has an immense estate nearly in the center of the Sacramento valley, divided into ranches of about 20,000 acres. Each is in charge of a foreman, to whom he pays a salary of about $1500. He cultivates alfalfa largely; with irrigation it will yield ten tons of hay to the acre. He has about 10,000 horses; the surplus is sent to San Francisco and sold at auction.

Preparation of the Soil.

Garden and Forest.

The importance of care in the preparation of the soil is sadly underrated. This care is usually given in proportion to the cost of the seed; that is, a novelty of high price receives due attention, and for this reason, rather than for any real superiority, it may excel older sorts. The market gardeners of Long island, as a rule, buy their cabbage seed of their neighbor who has a reputation for a choice variety; something far superior, he thinks, to be obtained at a seed house. Market gardeners pay from $12 to $15 per pound for this seed, when equally good seed could be bought at a reliable house for $3. But the $15 seed is the cheapest, for the gardener in the end, because he sows thinly in soil prepared with the greatest care. The result is that most of the seed germinates, the plants have sufficient room for development; they do not get "leggy," but are strong and stocky, and in the finely pulverized, but well compacted soil, they are well furnished with roots. When these plants are set in the field they do not suffer from the change. Their vigor pushes them ahead, they are quickly established and yield a large proportion of well-developed heads. Low-priced seed, purchased by the same gardener, would have been sown more thickly in loose and coarse soil, where the plants would have been long drawn, poorly rooted and without vigor when transplanted. The product from such a beginning will be late, small and of inferior quality. This is not an imaginary case. I have seen seed from the same stock give the best satisfaction, and in other cases none at all. The sole reason for these opposite results was that in one instance the seed was sown properly, and improperly in others.

Ideal Butter Making.

Phil Thrifton, in Farm, Field and Stockman.

Though of late years many improvements have been made in butter making, and much has been learned as to how the milk should be set, the time in which the cream should raise and the temperature at which it should be churned, the indications now are that the next great need will be a practical invention whereby the cream from each cow can be kept and churned by itself.

As a rule man can govern in matters of time, speed and temperature, and bring these into working harmony better than he can bring about that exact uniformity in butter making qualities required in dairy cows, for the best possible results in butter making under the present methods of setting and churning.

In other words allow the milk of each cow to vary at times as it may from its own average standard, or from the average of the herd, but give us a practical method of getting from the milk of each the most and best butter it is capable of producing. When we have this we will be as far advanced in profitable dairying as the enthusiast expects to be when he has a herd so carefully bred that the milk of all the cows is exactly alike; requiring a uniform treatment throughout from the setting of the milk to the final taking of the butter from the churn.

Agriculture as It Was and as It Is.

In a recent bulletin from the Missouri experiment station by Mr. Schweitzer, the chemist of the station, on "The Study of Corn at its Different Periods of Growth," some very sensible and opportune remarks are made as to the changes in farming methods, and as to what farmers may reasonably expect from the efforts of the many stations of the country in their behalf, which are well worthy of the consideration of farmers everywhere. Agriculture is regarded as a profession that demands at the present time, outside of industry and frugality, much nicety of judgment, a considerable stock of knowledge and some capital. It is no longer the simple-humdrum matter it was fifty years ago, but a complicated manufacturing business. It is illusory for farmers to expect from any source even specific directions for the conduct of their business as to render the higher manifestations of intelligence on their part unnecessary. At the best only general statements embodying general truths can be promulgated, from which each one must make his individual application.

Temperature for Churning.

Hoard's Dairyman.

The correct churning temperature for cream changes with the general temperature of the weather and season, so that 60 degrees Fahrenheit is right for summer and 66 degrees for cold weather. A temperature between the extremes should be chosen for moderate weather. If nearly all the herd have been long in lactation the temperature might well be a little higher than would be right for fresh cows. It may be well to state that at whatever temperature a batch of cream may be churned, as soon as the small pellets of butter are distinctly formed a good deal of the buttermilk should be drawn and the pellets chilled to 55 degrees at least, to the end that they may be kept in a granular condition, and so washed and salted, ere they are suffered to mass.

Items of General Interest.

Leopold Faye is the French minister of agriculture.

Merino is the most widely distributed type of sheep in this country.

George W. Childs is credited with having presented Mrs. Frances Cleveland with a Jersey cow.

Vermont claims to have a greater proportion of its area in grass than any other state east of the Mississippi.

Visible supply of grain is the amount of grain in the hands of dealers, warehousemen and others, as ascertained from trustworthy sources.

Granger roads is the term sometimes applied to railroads in some of the Western states, whose rates of transportation have been limited by state laws governing them within the boundaries of the state.

For a disordered liver try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

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LOANS MONEY on Improved Farm and City Property. Office in Abington Building.
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COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hong Kong.

JARVIS-CONKLIN—
—MORTGAGE TRUST COMPANY.—
Paid-up Capital ..... $1,500,000.
KANSAS CITY, NEW YORK AND LONDON
Loans money on improved real estate in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Buys municipal and corporation bonds.
Receives deposits subject to check, or on deposit certificates, payable on demand or on time. Special rates on time deposits.
PACIFIC COAST OFFICE—PORTLAND, OR, N. W. COR. FIRST AND ALDER STS.

THE OREGON NATIONAL BANK—
OF PORTLAND.
Capital Paid in $200,000.00
Transacts a General Banking Business.
EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on San Francisco, New York, Chicago and principal points in the Northwest
DRAFTS drawn on China, Japan and Europe.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
VAN B. DELASHMUTT ..... President
GEO. B. MARKLE, Jr. ..... Vice-President
D. P. THOMPSON ..... Cashier

THE PORTLAND SAVINGS BANK—
OF PORTLAND, OR.
Southwest Corner of Second and Washington Streets.
FRANK DEKUM ..... President
D. P. THOMPSON ..... Vice-President
H. C. STRATTON ..... Cashier
PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.
LOANS MADE on Real or Personal Security.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE for individuals, corporations or estates pending litigation or settlement.

THE PORTLAND NATIONAL BANK—
Transacts a General Banking Business.
ACCOUNTS KEPT, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
WILLIAM REID ..... President
WM. LOWE ..... Cashier

LOMBARD INVESTMENT CO.—
BOSTON, MASS., AND KANSAS CITY, MO.
Capital and Surplus, $1,750,000.
Loan Money on Improved Farm and City Property in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, on long time, in sums to suit.
S. S. KING, General Manager for Pacific Coast.
L. A. ARMENT, Manager for Oregon, room 34, Portland Savings Bank Building, Portland, Or.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1862.
Paid Up Capital ..... £ 2,500,000
Reserve 625,000
Head Office, 25 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Vancouver, B. C.
A General Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans made. Bills Discounted. Commercial Credits Granted. Deposits received on current account subject to check. Interest paid on term deposits.
HEAD OFFICE IN PORTLAND.
RICHARD GOOD, Manager.

AINSWORTH NATIONAL BANK—
OF PORTLAND—Cor. Third and Oak.
L. L. HAWKINS, W. R. SMITH, J. P. MACHALL
President Vice-President Cashier
U. S. Depositary and Financial Agent.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also facilities for telegraphic transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange.
SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT connected with the bank. Safes rented on easy terms.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK—
LIMITED.
Capital and Reserve £2,415,000
Head Office, 73 Lombard Street, London.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business, makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.
Portland Branch, 68 First street.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS

Union Pacific Railway Co.

The Overland Route.

Two trains daily, leaving Fifth and Main, No. 4 at 9 A. M. and "Fast Mail," leaving at 7 A. M., carrying Pullman palace sleeping and dining cars through from Portland to Chicago, via Council Bluffs without change. Also makes direct connections for Walla Walla, Lewiston, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Helena, Butte and St. Paul.

No. 2, the Overland Flyer, leaving at 9 P. M., carries Pullman sleepers, modern day coaches and free colonist sleepers, Portland to Chicago, via Council Bluffs without change, making direct connections for Salt Lake, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis; also carries through Pullman sleepers and day coaches for Walla Walla, Colfax, Farmington, Rockford and Spokane Falls making direct connections for Dayton, Pomeroy, Lewiston and Moscow. West bound trains arrive at 6:40 A. M. and 6:40 P. M.

San Francisco Line.

From Portland, Leaving at 10 P. M.		From San Francisco, Leaving Spear st. 10 A. M.	
Flint	Mar. 2	Coos, or	Mar. 1
Oregon	" 6	Santa Rosa	" 6
Santa Rosa	" 10	State	" 9
State	" 14	Oregon	" 13
Oregon	" 18	Columbia	" 17
Columbia	" 22	State	" 21
State	" 26	Oregon	" 25
Oregon	" 30	Columbia	" 29

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.—Steamer S. G.